The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2442. NEW-YORK TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Position of the Hostile Armies in Italy.

KOSSUTH AT THE FRENCH HEAD-QUARTERS.

Operations of Garibaldi on the Frontier of the Tyrol.

The Austrians Forced to Abandon the Pass of the Stelvio.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The State of the Roman Legations.

PRUSSIA RESOLVED UPON NEUTRALITY.

MOVEMENT OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

Interesting Facts, Incidents and Anecdotes.

COTTON QUIET—CONSOLS 93 3-8.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. [illegible], which sailed from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 6th inst., and from Queenstown on the 7th, arrived here last evening.

The *Ariel* was appointed to sail from Southampton for New-York on the same day.

The Cunard steamship *Africa* arrived at the bar off the Mersey at 6 P. M. on the 3d July, but did not reach Liverpool till 5 o'clock the next morning, owing to the fog which prevailed.

The *City of Washington* arrived at Liverpool at midnight on the 2d.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash* had quitted Trieste for Messina.

The news brought by the *City of Washington* is one day later than that supplied by the *Indian*, a dispatch forwarded by telegraph to Queenstown affording the later intelligence.

From the files of which we are in possession we derive various extracts of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Events as Detailed by the Official Bulletins.

MILAN, Friday, July 1.

The legion of Gen. GARIBALDI and the division Cialdini are manœuvering to close up the valley of the Adige in order thus to render themselves masters of Lago di Garda, and to isolate Verona from the Tyrol.

BERNE, Saturday, July 2.

A body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5,000 strong, has arrived at Tirano under the command, it is said, o Gen. GARIBALDI himself.

BERNE, Tuesday, July 5.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio, abandoning their provisions, chests and cattle. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

BERNE, Wednesday, July 6.

Advices from Covicore of to-day state that an express arrived yesterday evening at Tirano, from Bormio, with the intelligence that a corps of from 3,000 to 3,500 Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelline, but the several columns of GARIBALDI's and CIALDINI's corps had repulsed them from Bormio, and driven them as far as the first Canton of the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians, it is stated, suffered severely. Gen. GARIBALDI's loss was ten severely wounded, and CIALDINI's three killed and four wounded. Advices have been received from Locarno up to yesterday, the 5th inst. The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore have been given up, on condition of their being employed for mercantile purposes only; and they liberated vessels which quitted Mogadina today with freights and passengers.

TRIESTE, Tuesday, July 5.

An Austrian Prize Court has been established at Yarma, the appeal from which is to be the Court at Trieste. Gen. CLAM-GALLAS, the commander of a *corps d'armée*, has arrived here from Verona.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that private letters from the head-quarters of Prince NAPOLEON state that another great battle is expected on the banks of the Adige, and the Austrians were believed to have about 200,000 men in line.

Reliable information had reached Vienna that GARIBALDI's men had violated the southern Tyrol by entering the Tonal Pass. Prince WINDISCHGRATZ is reported to have been sent to Berlin to acquaint the Prussian Government with this fact.

A Frankfort letter announces the Austrian Government having been compelled, by the battle of Solferino, to dispatch to the theatre of war those troops which it had in reserve in the Tyrol, and that province being consequently menaced by invasion by GARIBALDI's corps, it intends to propose to the Diet, in virtue of the Treaty of Vienna, which requires of the German States to guarantee each other's German territory, to send a German army into the Tyrol.

An address to King VICTOR EMANUEL had been signed by three hundred and five dignitaries and functionaries among the clergy in the province of Milan, who thus renounce the Austrian Concordat and adopt the legislation of Piedmont.

THE FIELD OF SOLFERINO.

A Visit to the Ground—The Dead and the Wounded—Events Preceding the Battle—Narrative of the Battle.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Wednesday, June 27—Midnight.

Again my young lieutenant was faithful, and thanks to his escort, neglecting the *te deums* and *de profundis* which are going on in the town, we sallied forth in a one-horse trap in the direction of Pozzolengo, thence to Solferino and Cavriana. Without exaggeration, the ground is still carpeted with the dead, though for more than six and thirty hours the most assiduous care and energy has been spent in tending the wounded and burying those whom tenderness can never more console? This is the first time I have ever seen a battle field on such a gigantic scale, and I can find no words to express the horror of the scene. Italians, French, Hungarians, Tyrolese are meaningless words. Brave men, dead or dying, after six and thirty hours of protracted agony, patient, grateful, reconciled to their horrible lot—that is the impression left on my heart of hearts by one and all alike! My lieutenant has not exagerated! the Piedmontese have done their duty to Italy, as God knows! They have not excelled the French—that were impossible; but they have equalled them in bravery, which is saying much.

Let me try and connect my ideas! You know that after the battle of Magenta the Austrians seemed to fly before the Allies, deserting not only the Lombard soil between the Ticino and the Chiese, but also retreating behind the Mincio. This latter move was effected to deceive the Allies, and would have succeeded, bear in mind, save for GODDARD's famous balloon, which ascended on the afternoon of the 23d, revealing to the Emperor the fact that not only scouts, but whole bodies of the Austrians had recrossed, were recrossing the Mincio, evidently with the intention of giving battle *in their own place and at their own time*. Quick as thought the Emperor (I don't like him!—never mind, honor to whom honor is due) arranged his enormous forces in battle array. The Piedmontese were furthest north—*i. e.* at the extreme right. Good! they must fight in the district of Peschiera. The Austrian troops extended from 10 to 14 miles, (it is Sunday, and I don't quite understand the difference between English miles and Italian *kilometres*,) therefore the French and Piedmontese must be extended over a similar distance, and this extension was effected during the night, from Rivaltella to Carpenedolo.

The head-quarters of King VICTOR (!) were at Sonato, and his army was ordered to take possession of Pozzolengo, where the extreme right of the Austrians were encamped. The whole army, in five divisions, was engaged except CIALDINI's division, encamped at the northwest of the Lake of Garda. About 6½ o'clock in the morning they advanced—*i. e.* the divisions of FANTI, MALLARD, CUCCHIARI and DURANDO. The division Mallard marched first; their foremost posts met the foremost posts of the Austrians at San Martino, on a hill where there is a church, a cemetery, and some straggling houses. By dint of sheer audacity, by attacking the Austrian artillerymen at the point of the bayonet, they took several of the enemy's guns; but the Austrians, superior in numbers, retook them, and repulsed our braves, although the Piedmontese cavalry performed prodigies of valor. Up came a fresh division of Piedmontese, and the repulsed returned with them to the attack. I think CUCCHIARI's division, or at least a portion, regained the five guns and two more! Fresh reserves from the Austrians, and San Martino was in their hands again; they lost two men to one of ours, I am told, although the Piedmontese were literally cut to pieces. A fresh Piedmontese brigade arriving, the Austrians were again repulsed, but again reinforced; once more they regained their ground, and not only retook their seven guns, but drove back the Piedmontese with deadly loss! Some time elapsed before any help came; no one knows why, but it is supposed that the Emperor, underrating the strength of the Austrians near Peschiera, had ordered a portion of the Piedmontese to assist the French in their attack at Solferino. However that may be, one of FANTI's brigades came up shortly, and, regardless of the enemy's fire, which strewed the paths up hill with slain, bore up their guns, and planted twenty on the heights. The Austrians, imitating the Zouaves, came on with their bayonets, but our cavalry charged afresh, and by dint of bombs, grape and shells, broke the Austrian ranks, and after twelve hours' combat, such as modern times have rarely seen, San Martino was ours, and the Austrians retreated towards the Mincio. Besides this, DURANDO's division made itself master of the "Lady of the Discovery"—*La Madonna della Scoperta*—another little hill, between Peschiera and Pozzolengo; but of that feat—a desperate one also—I have not yet come at the particulars. Anyhow, the Piedmontese have proved themselves worthy to be called Italians; and the King, who was there, here and everywhere, has published an order of the day which reminds one of GARIBALDI's, at Rome—"I cannot single out any man in the ranks, or any division in the army; all have so distinguished themselves." It is morning, and I shall post this letter at dawn. Remember that the French have done equally well. You shall hear of them in my next. I will write to-morrow, when I shall have obtained more minute particulars of Solferino and Cavriana.

Piedmontese Generals, officers and soldiers are missing in all the divisions, to the amount, they tell me, of 5,000, out of from 44,000 to 50,000—*i. e.*, *one in nine*. They have died for their country—they have died nobly, gloriously and victorious. Their country is worthy of them—they of it.

REPORT OF THE MARSHAL COMMANDING THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

CAVRIANA, June 25, 1859.

SIRE: On the 24th of June, the Imperial Guard was encamped, the two divisions of infantry at Montechiaro, the eight batteries of artillery and the division of cavalry at Castenedolo.

Your Majesty ordered it to set out from those two positions and repair to Castiglione.

The infantry started from Montechiaro at five in the morning; the artillery left Castenedolo at the same hour, and rejoined the left of the two divisions at Montechiaro, about 6¾ o'clock.

The cavalry division was not to start till 9 in the morning from Castenedolo, and march freely, so as to spare the horses.

About 6 in the morning, a well-supported fire of artillery was opened against the enemy, who had taken up a position beyond Castiglione, and had resolved on coming to an engagement.

Your Majesty then ordered the Guard to hasten its movement. The order was instantly transmitted to the cavalry, to set out before the hour appointed; by 8, the men were able to mount, and about 9½ they arrived on the place of combat, where they were placed under the orders of Marshal MCMAHON, according to your Majesty's command.

The two infantry divisions of the Guard had advanced from Castiglione along the road of Guidizzolo, but your Majesty, having judged that the decisive point of the battle was the carrying of the position of Solferino, vigorously defended by the enemy, gave orders for the Guard to deflect to the left, so as to find itself in a position to support the attack of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS upon Solferino.

The division of Voltigeurs, commanded by Gen. CAMOU, was placed in line, deployed behind the First Corps, and at 500 metres behind, MELLINET's division was formed in double column with an interval between.

FOREY's division having sustained sensible loss in attacking the position Del Monte, MANEQUE's brigade, consisting of Foot-Chasseurs of the Guard, of the First and Second Voltiguers, was brought up to its assistance and carried these positions to the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur*." At the same moment, two battalions of the Second Voltigeurs, sent against the tower and convent of Solferino, carried them with remarkable spirit.

These battalions then occupied the ridges of the position Del Monte, and were supported there by the horse-artillery of the Guard, who came and formed themselves into a battery on the Cavriana high road. The enemy soon attempted to regain this important position, and the small number of troops on this point would not have enabled it to be preserved had not your Majesty, taking things into accurate account, immediately sent orders to the Grenadier Division, commanded by Gen. MELLINET, to support the batteries of the Guard and MANEQUE's brigade. This order, promptly executed by Gen. MELLINET, enabled MANEQUE's brigade and the artillery of the Guard, not only to preserve the position momentarily threatened, but also to gain ground in advance, by successively carrying the enemy's positions.

MANEQUE's brigade advanced in this way to within some distance of Cavriana, an important position, surrounded with old fortifications, where the enemy could renew in the town and castle the long resistance he had offered at Solferino.

Your Majesty sent orders to the artillery of the Guard to play upon this position, and to MANEQUE's brigade to take it. This order was executed with vigor and intelligence under the eyes of your Majesty.

The village of Cavriana had just been carried about five o'clock in the evening, when a violent storm burst forth, and suspended the operations for an instant. But no sooner had it ceased than the voltigeurs of the Guard recommenced the work they had begun, and drove the enemy from the heights overlooking the village, where your Majesty's head-quarters were to be established, and so terminated the day.

MANEQUE's brigade has taken one flag, some prisoners, and 13 pieces of cannon from the Austrians.

During the whole of this affair the artillery of the Guard distinguished itself by the precision of its fire and the successive choice of its positions. Wherever it had to play against the enemy's batteries it silenced their fire in a short time.

The cavalry commanded by General MORRIS, as soon as it reached the field of battle, and according to your Majesty's command, was placed under the command of Marshal MACMAHON, who was operating on flat ground, where in certain places an opportunity could be found for its doing good service.

Until the arrival of the corps of General NIEL, who was to effect a junction with Marshal MACMAHON's left, it was employed in covering the right of the Second corps, and to this end General MORRIS disposed his three brigades one behind the other, and covered them with a line of sharpshooters.

Gen. MORRIS waited impatiently for an opportunity of bringing his cavalry into action; it presented itself about 3½ o'clock. A column of Austrian cavalry having appeared, he charged in flank with the horse chasseurs. The Austrians, driven back, retired to the right, towards their batteries, the fire of which arrested our pursuit.

I have just shown the part taken by the Guard in the battle of Solferino. There, as at Magenta, it acted under the eyes and the direct impulse of your Majesty, who have been yourself able to judge of the courage and absolute devotedness they have displayed in the execution of your orders.

I shall acquaint your Majesty later with the names of officers who have most particularly distinguished themselves, and I shall propose them for rewards.

I am, with the most profound respect,

Your Majesty's, &c.,

Marshal Commanding in-Chief the Imperial Guard,

REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY.

P. S.—I ought to point out to your Majesty M. MONOGLIA, Lieutenant of the foot-Chasseurs, who took in the village of Solferino four harnessed guns commanded by a colonel, who surrendered to him his sword.

REPORTS OF OTHER COMMANDERS.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Commander of the First Corps, after describing its successes, adds that "they were not obtained without serious loss." Two Generals, LADMIRAULT and DIEU, were wounded "dangerously," and General FOREY slightly; four Colonels—TAXIS, BRINCOURT, PINARD and BARRY—are wounded; also, four Lieutenant-Colonels, VALET, MOIRE, HEMAR and SEVIER. A Lieutenant-Colonel, DUCOIN, and four *chefs de bataillon*—KLEBER, SAINT PAER, ANGENIN and GUILLAUME—are killed. Ten *chefs de bataillon* are wounded. The total number of officers killed and wounded in the First Corps is 234; of privates, about 4,000. Marshal MCMAHON describes the loss of the Second Corps as "unfortunately very heavy; it could not be otherwise." General Auger, the Commander of the Artillery of the Corps, had his arm torn off at the beginning of the engagement by a cannon ball; three Colonels, Douay, Laure, and Herment, are killed; the total of officers killed is 19; wounded, 95; privates killed, 192; wounded, 1,266; missing, 300. The Third Corps had three officers killed and 12 wounded; privates killed and wounded, 250. The Fourth Corps, under Marshal Niel, lost 46 officers, and 586 privates killed, 207 officers and 3,417 privates wounded; 7 officers and 541 men are returned as missing. The report of the Sardinian army states that all the four divisions of which it is composed were engaged, and that its loss is 49 officers killed and 167 wounded, 642 privates killed and 3,405 wounded, with 258 missing. In one division three colonels were killed, and some of the regiments lost one-fourth of their whole number.

THE WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

CASTIGLIONE, Monday, June 27.

This place presents just now a hideous spectacle of human suffering—every church, every house, is full of wounded, and the arcades are so crowded that there is hardly room for the passer-by. The mortality among them amounts to beyond one hundred a day; but this is principally among those who were brought late from the field. Several hopeless cases, where death must supervene within a very short time have been left there, in order to give a chance to those to whom removal might offer a chance of recovery. This appears a terrible alternative, but it cannot be helped; all the carts of the *contadini* are taken up for the purpose, and the peasants themselves are so entirely occupied in transporting the living that the burial of the dead was not entirely completed yesterday. The whole road from Castiglione to Montechiaro, and the places in the vicinity where the wounded can be placed, is covered with lines of vehicles going full and returning hither for more, who are sent away as soon as the first dressing and necessary operations are concluded. I saw a Hungarian boy of not more than 17 put into a cart after having had his foot taken off above the ankle, to go 15 miles to another small town where there was still accommodation left. French and Austrians are all treated alike; but the want of accommodation is very great, although, considering the weather, those who lie out all night now are no worse off than those within; indeed they must breathe a purer air than the others. The wounded French officers have mostly gone to different villages in the neighborhood, or to Brescia, where they can be better attended to than here.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

TURIN, Friday, July 1.

Dreadful accounts of the slaughter at Solferino continue to arrive. 20,000 extra beds have been ordered down from Milan to Brescia, and 10,000 beds from here. Moreover, well provided as the French army is with surgeons, medical men employed in the civil hospitals here have been hurried down to the scene of the late battle. The weather is frightfully hot, and the number of wounded who, under more favorable circumstances, would probably have recovered, that fall victims to hospital gangrene is very great. Poor Gen. AUGER, of the artillery, whose arm was shot off, underwent, the day before yesterday, the frightful operation of having the mutilated stump taken out of the socket. It was performed under the personal superintendence of the Emperor's own surgeon, Baron LARREY, but poor AUGER is not expected to survive. Of all the Generals who were hit none is out of danger but FOREY, the same who received a slight wound at the commencement of the campaign while bringing up his troops at Montebello. CANROBERT's conduct in the late action is severely blamed, as it very nearly compromised the success of the battle. I do not know how far the account which reaches me may be correct, but it is universally prevalent in the French camp. It is said that Gen. NIEL, who was very severely pressed, sent an aide-de-camp to Marshal CANROBERT with a request for assistance. CANROBERT replied that he was very sorry, but that he could not spare a single battalion, as he had received notice from the Emperor that his right would be attacked by a large Austrian force coming from Mantua. It was until six hours later, when the Marshal saw that no troops sallied from Mantua, that he detached one division to support NIEL's attack. Had he done so before, much bloodshed would have been spared. The feeling in the army is so general on the subject, that I do not think it possible that the Emperor can avoid noticing it in general orders."

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2.

A private letter from a soldier wounded at the battle of Solferino, states that his regiment, which entered the field not 2,000 strong, lost 500 in killed and wounded; another regiment of the same brigade which suffered severely at Magenta, was so cut up a Solferino that it is quite unable to resume the campaign until completely re-organized. The writer of this letter speaks in the highest terms of the French artillery, which continued to fire from five in the morning to seven in the afternoon. A regiment of Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard is said to have suffered terribly. The Colonel charged a regiment of Austrian Cuirassiers, but the horses of the Chasseurs were too light to resist the heavy Cuirassiers, and they were absolutely ridden down.

OTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AND OF WHAT SUCCEEDED.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in speaking of the battle of Solferino, says: "The soldiers displayed great courage and steadiness, 'but, as usual, some sad blunders were committed.' Two corps, the second and tenth, were not brought into action at all, and for some unknown reason the reserve artillery of 104 guns was not moved forward from Volta, although the Allies had many more batteries in the field than the Austrians. It is a delicate matter to touch on, but I feel bound to state that it is generally believed there would have been a drawn battle on the 24th if the Emperor had not been with the army. It is not exactly known what took place, but His Majesty is said at a critical moment to have ordered Gen. BENEDEK, who commanded the eighth corps, to fall back. The gallant commander, 'who had half annihilated the Sardinians,' obeyed the order, but with evident reluctance. Count SCHLICK wished to send a corps against the flank of the French army, but could not obtain permission to do so. The Emperor, who behaved with the greatest possible coolness during the battle, called out 'Fie! You ought to be ashamed of yourselves,' to some troops which displayed a strongly marked dislike to the close vicinity of a shell. Almost all the correspondents estimate the total loss of the two Austrian armies at from 20,000 to 25,000 men; but it is certain that the slaughter was not so great on the 24th on the Mincio as it was on the 4th, on the Ticino, if the number of men engaged is taken into consideration."

The London *Times*' correspondent with the Austrian Army estimates the Austrian loss at 12,000 to 15,000 killed and wounded. No Generals were killed, but four or five were wounded. Prince CHARLES WINDISCHGRATZ was dead. Several Colonels and numbers of other officers were killed or wounded.

Another account says: The total loss of the Second Austrian Army at Solferino was 250 officers and 9,000 privates killed and wounded. About 4,000 were missing, most of whom have already returned. The French employed a balloon to give the signal that the Austrians were advancing.

The *Moniteur* says the Sardinian loss was 49 officers killed and 167 wounded, 642 men killed, 3,400 wounded, and 1,250 missing.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, it is believed that if the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had not been present at the battle of Solferino it would have been different.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Monday evening, says:

"It is reported from Milan that a smart encounter has taken place at Villafranca between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter took 600 prisoners, among whom were several staff officers. A dispatch, dated July 2, (not yet inserted in the *Moniteur*,) has been received from head-quarters, stating that at seven in the morning of Saturday the Emperor left Volta, crossed the Mincio, and established his head-quarters at Valleggio, which is not more than four leagues from Peschiera. The Austrian advanced posts were but at a very short distance from Villafranca, which was occupied by Marshal NIEL. In the present disorganized and discouraged state of the Austrian army, it was doubted in the camp whether they would offer battle. The information collected as the French army advances confirms the accounts of the extraordinary exasperation of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH when he retired from the field of Solferino. The French say that the Austrians were so panic stricken at the end of the day that they replied by threats to the attempts of their officers to rally them."

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, says:—"The only incident reported from the quadrangle or quadrilateral scene of war is the balloon ascent of M. GODARD before Peschiera, who has accurately inspected the present state of the works, the distribution of the garrison, and the nature of the approaches on every side. Gunboats, brought up from Genoa in compartments, had been launched on Lake Garda (30th June)."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Monday evening, says: "I believe nothing of any importance has come to-day from the theatre of war. I only hear of a telegram from the Emperor to the Empress, received at 12 o'clock, merely announcing (what, by the way, is not news in Paris for the last few days) that the heat was most intense, and that there was nothing new. Another Imperial dispatch asks for a fresh supply of linen, as the Emperor and the officers of his personal staff had given their whole stock to make lint for the wounded.

A report was current at Castiglione that the Austrians had retired into Verona.

Seven hundred French prisoners of war passed through Trieste on the 2d for Nabrisina.

Commandant D'ANDLAU, one of the Emperor's orderly officers, has arrived in Paris from the army, and presented to the Empress the Austrian colors taken at Solferino.

It is a singular fact that on the day of the great battle on the banks of the Mincio, a noble Spanish lady, bearing the titles of Duchess of Solferino and Countess de Fuentes and Centellas, died at Barcelona.

A letter from Desenzano (24th June) explains why DURANDO and Gen. FANTI alone seem to have led the Piedmontese to the assault of the Austrian right wing, the overwhelming force of which they confronted with vastly inferior numbers. CIALDINI should have figured as usual, but he had left the day previous, not expecting the night return of the foe over the Mincio, and had gone to join GARIBALDI in some secret manœuvre, which the correspondent is not at liberty to disclose. It is PAUL D'IVRY who writes.

It would seem, says the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, on the 3d, that Peschiera is a bone thrown to the Sardinians to pick, as the French are about to make a simultaneous onslaught on both Mantua and Verona; while the troops of the late CARLO ALBERTO, having already found an entrance in 1848, are left to demolish this corner of the quadrangle, aided by the Lord of the Lakes, GARIBALDI. The Lago di Garda does not glide smoothly into Peschiera, but forms a sort of Niagara, which enables the garrison to flood the dykes. Rumor to-day in Paris had it that the place had been suddenly evacuated.

On the 26th June, when the news of Solferino's triumph had electrified Milan, forth from his calm retirement came Italy's foremost writer of romance, Count ALESSANDRO MANZONI, and presenting himself before the Municipal Council begged to congratulate his country on its glorious deliverance and its coming destinies. The retrograde faction had long claimed the author of the *Promessi Sposi* and also SILVIO PELLICO as accomplices in the degradation of modern Italy; but though PELLICO was in his dotage before he died, MANZONI, the kinsman of TERENZIO MAMIANI, is not so, and fully sympathizes with the Cavours, Poerios, the Giobertis, the Farinis, and Azeglios, who have breathed a new life into the Peninsula.

THE MORAL VALUE OF THE BATTLE.

From the London News.

The French dispatches relating to the battle of Solferino have now been published, and these documents present a very graphic picture of what took place on the 24th of June. To lie like a bulletin is a favorite maxim in this country, and according to many the axiom is as true now as it was in the days of the First NAPOLEON. It must be confessed, however, that publicity has done much to correct the national sin of exaggeration with which the French nation stands charged; and the official documents of the French Government published during the present war prove the truth of this assertion. It is idle to expect that any Commander-in-Chief should tell the world the whole extent of his losses; nor is there any reason to suppose that the Emperor of Austria is more scrupulous in adhering to this principle than his Imperial brother of France. Indeed it rather seems that LOUIS NAPOLEON is more disposed to tell the whole truth than his rival FRANCIS JOSEPH; for while the *Moniteur* admits that in the Battle of Solferino the French army lost 12,000 men and 720 officers, of whom 120 were killed, and that the Sardinian army lost 5,525, no official account of the Austrian losses has yet been received. If any evidence, however, were needed to show the severity of the losses sustained by the defeated army, it would be found in the fact that it has abandoned the line of the Mincio, has suffered Peschiera to be invested, and has retired beneath the walls of Verona—its last line of defence.

There can be no doubt that the Austrian army has grievously disappointed public expectation. The officers of the Austrian Staff are known to be men of the highest education, and the common soldiers are not deficient in courage. But the simple fact is, that officers of scientific ability in Austria are postponed to officers of noble birth. It is only when two armies have been destroyed, and the kingdom of Lombardy has been lost, that the able men are allowed any real interest. Old RADETZKY used to say that the absence of an Imperial Archduke was worth a *corps-d'armée*, and HESS and SCHLICK must have keenly felt the truth of the axiom. Again, the rank and file of the Austrian army want the enthusiasm of a great cause, and the prospect of promotion. An army commanded by ignorant aristocrats may succed in the field, if the men in the ranks are volunteers, as they are in the British army; but if they are conscripts, they must, like the soldiers of the French army, have the prize of advancement before them. At the same time it must be admitted that in the battle of Solferino many of the Austrian regiments fought with determined courage; though it is clear from the accounts of eye-witnesses, that even the Croats displayed an alacrity to retreat which excited the fury of their commanding officers. On the other hand, it is certain that the French exhibited a rare dash and activity in assailing the formidable positions where the enemy had planted himself; and that the Sardinians, under VICTOR EMANUEL, displayed a brilliant and persevering courage which nobly vindicates their claim to be the rulers of Northern Italy. Five times did these brave men take and lose the same position; and at length, by the aid of some reinforcements, they possessed themselves of the heights near Pozzolengo, as the *Moniteur* says, "foot by foot, field by field," and by the most desperate fighting managed to hold them.

The battle of Solferino has, at all events, proved one thing—that brute courage is nothing unless it be directed by military science. The French Generals in the Crimea had seen much more actual service than the Emperor, but it is evident that they had neither the natural genius nor the knowledge of principles which their master possesses. He does not trust to the chapter of accidents and the courage of his men. Not only has he studied under some of the best officers in Europe, but he has followed the advice of his great ancestor by reading again and again the campaigns of the great masters of the art of war. The result is, that he not only understands how to manœuvre his army on the field of battle, but his arrangements are such that his men are ready when they are wanted, and physically capable to execute his orders. What might have been the issue of Solferino had the Austrians been allowed quietly to carry into effect the arrangements they had made, it is difficult to say. They had nine *corps de armée*, amounting, according to some, to 180,000 men, according to others to 250,000. The position which they had selected was one of the strongest conceivable. From Pozzolengo, some four miles from the Mincio, it ran southwestward along a series of heights to Solferino, where these heights abruptly descended into the plain. In the plain the line of battle was supported by various villages, and there was the amplest scope for their cavalry, so famous throughout Europe. The centre, resting on Solferino and the village of Cavriana in rear, might well be deemed impregnable—had it been properly occupied. But the line of battle was to feeble. Instead of two *corps de armée* there ought to have been four. Of the nine corps which FRANCIS JOSEPH had, three—namely, the Second, the Tenth and the Eleventh—never came into action at all. Calculating, probably, that the attack would commence four or five hours later, the Tenth and Eleventh were despatched on so wide a circuit that they failed to reach the field in time, whilst the Second was kept close upon Mantua. It has been said, indeed, that the French Emperor had secret information which enabled him to anticipate the movements of the enemy. However this may be, it is certain that whereas the Austrians determined to begin the attack about 9 o'clock, the French Emperor had ordered his columns to begin their advance at 2 in the morning, and they came upon the enemy about 5 o'clock. At once the French Emperor made his arrangements for a great pitched battle. Seeing that Solferino was the key of the position he reinforced BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS with the Guards, and by their persevering efforts as well as by the flank attack executed by the Duke of MAGENTA, succeeded in carrying this seemingly impregnable rock, standing out in the plain. It seems unquestionable that had the Austrian reserve been at hand to occupy Cavriana, a position almost as strong as Solferino, they might still have continued the contest, and might, perhaps, have won the day. But reserves there were none. The centre was completely pierced, and the French rushed on along the heights towards Volta. The fact that the Austrians were fighting with a river in their rear rendered it almost necessary for them to extend their line in order to cover the various bridges which were their only line of retreat. And the same fact compelled their speedy retreat; for it is obvious that even though they were successful on their right against the Sardinians, the French, victorious in the centre, might have pushed on, destroyed the bridges, and annihilated the whole right wing of the enemy. And such was the view of the Austrian generals, for no sooner was Solferino carried than the retreat was at once ordered. Next day, as is well known, the Austrians retired across the Mincio, and almost immediately abandoned the line of that river.

But there are two matters connected with this battle, and indeed with the whole campaign, which deserve observation. It is clear that the new French artillery not only carry much further than the old ordnance, but its aim is much more accurate. According to the statement of the *Moniteur*, it has completely fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Again it is abundantly clear that the French Emperor has means of information which are denied to the Austrians. The new balloon seems to have succeeded admirably, and according to the latest account M. GODDARD has from his aerial watchtower carefully noted all the preparations for defence within Peschiera; but, besides this, there can be no doubt that the citizens, and even the peasants, afford information to the French which the Austrians seek in vain. Whilst LOUIS NAPOLEON seems thoroughly apprised of all the movements of the Austrians, the Austrians know nothing of the designs of the Allies. It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance to a Commander-in-Chief of this power of obtaining accurate intelligence. But this fact has a wider bearing. It proves incontestably that the years of Austrian domination have not subdued the spirit of the Italian people, and that the war which is now raging in Northern Italy is not so much a war of conquest as a war of liberation.

GRAND TE DEUM AT PARIS IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE VICTORY.

The *Te Deum* at Notre Dame for the last victory at Solferino was celebrated on July 4 with extraordinary pomp. From an early hour in the morning the neighborhood of the cathedral and every spot along the line of procession was filled. About 10 o'clock the troops began to take up their positions, the National Guard on the right, and the regiment of the line on the left. All the flags of the different regiments of National Guard were ornamented with flowers, and each musket had stuck into its muzzle an Italian or French tri-colored flag. A salute from the Invalides announced the departure of the Empress from the Tuileries. The Imperial *cortége*, composed of eight carriages, left the Tuileries by the Place du Carrousel, and entered the Rue Rivoli by the Arcade of the Pavilion Richelieu. In the first and second were the officers and ladies of the household of the Princess MATHILDE and the Princess CLOTILDA; in the third the officers of the household of Prince JEROME; in the fourth and fifth the officers of the households of their Majesties; in the sixth was the Princess MATHILDE; and in the seventh the Princess CLOTILDA. The eighth contained her Majesty and the Prince Imperial, the former of whom was dressed in white, with a Leghorn bonnet, the Prince being also in white. The carriage of the Empress Regent was escorted on the right by Marshal MAGNAN, the Adjutant-General of the Palace, and the first Equerry, and on the left by the Marquis DE LAWŒSTINE, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, an equerry of the Emperor, and two orderly officers. During the passage of the Empress, a complete shower of bouquets was thrown from the windows, and as the carriage passed the people rushed forward, and flung flowers into it in such profusion, that on its arrival at Notre Dame it resembled a flower garden. At the same time, all along the line the cheers and acclamations were most enthusiastic. The entrance of the cathedral was handsomely ornamented with flags, and the interior of the building was richly dressed out. Her Majesty, on alighting from her carriage, held the Prince by the hand, and proceeded to the entrance, where the Cardinal, surrounded by his clergy, delivered an address, in which, after alluding to the happy cause of the ceremony, he said:

"We are anxious ourselves, Madame, to return thanks to the Almighty, and to invoke His abundant blessings on the country, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial. I shall therefore confine myself to lay at the feet of your Majesty the homage of the profound respect and devotedness of the venerable chapter of this church and of all the clergy of Paris."

The Empress thanked the Cardinal, and then followed him to a chair of state placed opposite the grand altar, by the side of which were seats for the Princess MATHILDE and the Princess CLOTILDA. On either side were places reserved for the Ministers, the continued bodies of the State, the members of the different tribunals, and other persons in authority. The Sardinian Ambassador was also present. On her Majesty taking her seat, the strains of the organ burst forth, accompanying the *Te Deum*, which was sung by the full choir of the church. The ceremony concluded with the *Domine salvum fac*. The *cortége* then returned to the Tuileries in the order in which it had come, and amidst the same manifestations of enthusiasm, from the vast crowds who had assembled in spite of the excessive heat. At night, the various theatres were most brilliantly lit up, and every part of the metropolis illuminated.

MARSHAL LAW IN VERONA—A PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL D'URBAN.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes the appointment of Lieutenant Field-Marshal URBAN to be Provisional Commandant of the fortress of Verona. The following address to the inhabitants of Verona signalizes Gen. URBAN's entry upon his functions:

"The proclamation of the placing in a state of siege of the fortress of Verona, on the 30th of April last and the proclamations subsequent thereon, have no been obeyed so implicitly as their importance demands.

I now proclaim to all the inhabitants of this fortified place, the guardianship of which has been confided to me by his Majesty the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, my will that every person shall follow rigorously the prescribed rules of a state of siege. I am determined to make no exception in any case, but *will punish alike the act and the intention*. In short, that the inhabitants may know well with whom they have to deal, I declare that each of you may put faith in me as a loyal Austrian, but that *I am resolved not to put faith in any of you*. (Signed)

The Commandant of the Town and Fortress,
CHARLES, Baron URBAN, Lieutenant Field-Marshal."

KOSSUTH IN ITALY—HIS MOVEMENTS.

From the London News.

KOSSUTH, having arrived on the 22d at Genoa, proceeded on the following day to Turin. All along the way, on every station, a crowd of Italians assembled o cheer him; a convoy of Hungarian prisoners met him at one place, and recognizing the great leader of their country, shouted their *eljens*. At another place a wounded Italian broke through the crowd; he had belonged, in 1848, to Col. MONTI's Italian Legion in Hungary, and wished to express his delight at seeing once more the arms of Italy and Hungary joined. At Asti the military commander himself acted as fugleman to the cheering multitude. At Alessandria KOSSUTH had to address the crowd in Italian. After two long interviews with Count CAVOUR, at Turin, the Hungarian exile, in company with a confidential friend of the Sardinian Minister, set out for Parma, to the head-quarters of Prince NAPOLEON. Up to Stradella, where the railway communication comes to an end, the same scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed as on the road to Turin; but here, of course, the Italians lost his trace. When he arrived after midnight at Piacenza, the guard at the gates received him with a blurt, "Che diavalo fate cosi tardi." He could quietly go to an hotel without being recognized. At breakfast, however, the waiter brought the foreigners' book to get the names of the guests inscribed, and seeing the name "Kossuth," he rushed out of the room like a madman. Not five minutes passed, and all the thirty thousand inhabitants of Piacenza know it already, and, as if called together by an alarm bell, they rushed under his windows and shouted their vivas with the heartiest good will. The Mayor and the municipality appeared in his room to offer their compliments and their services. MONTANELLI arrived, the respected late minister of Tuscany, who lost his arm in 1848, fighting at Curtatone for the liberty of Italy. The room is soon overcrowded with visitors. KOSSUTH must take a drive with them, but as he comes down the stairs the crowd rushes to him, kissing his hands and garments, the horses are unharnessed, the Italians drag the carriage along; thousands and thousands follow, flowers are showered from the windows, and with all the enthusiasm of renascent liberty the population lavishes its caresses on the stranger whose name is connected with liberty, and therefore is taken by them for a pledge of their own freedom.

At 2 o'clock P. M. KOSSUTH arrived at Parma. The town was gaudily adorned in expectation of the arrival of Prince NAPOLEON. KOSSUTH's companion having been recognized by some Italian standing before the hotel, he asked, "Count CAVOUR?" KOSSUTH said "No," when suddenly the eye of the Italian lighted up, and he began to shout "*Kossuth! evviva Kossuth!*" In a few minutes all the town was alive with the news; the crowds assembled outside the hotel; the visitors thronged the parlor; and a guard of honor was placed before the door. The Governor of the Province invited him to his box in the theatre, which KOSSUTH of course declined, since it was Prince NAPOLEON who had to receive the ovations of the people on that day, and KOSSUTH would not divert the attention of the Italians.

In fact, if sympathy alone could save Hungary, it would already be safe. But of course the liberation of a country requires something more. On the 28th KOSSUTH set out for the head-quarters of NAPOLEON, provided with letters of Count CAVOUR and Prince NAPOLEON to the Emperor.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARMA, Friday, July 1.

KOSSUTH came to Parma on Sunday last, and had a long interview with the Prince. He speaks as a Potentate, like one who holds both Hungary and the troops of that nation in the Austrian service in his pocket, to be played off against the Court of Vienna whenever it may suit his purpose. I am at a loss to understand what he can possibly want, either from the French or the Piedmontese Government. If he can effect the revolution of Hungary or the desertion *en masse* of the Hungarians, why, he is master of the situation, and neither French nor Piedmontese can help him in the matter, whatever benefits may accrue to them from the success of his schemes. It reminds one of that alchymist who solicited a reward from Pope CLEMENT XII. for his discovery of the art of turning stones into gold. The witty Pope gave him a very, very long purse, saying that a man who had it in his power to make gold only wanted a purse to put it in.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 2.

The Government has received information that KOSSUTH is in European Turkey, on his way to Hungary, but it is not alarmed, "because it is assured that the peasants will have nothing at all to do with him." This tranquillity of mind I might, perhaps, share, had not experience taught me that the uneducated many can always be led by the educated few. It has been hinted to me that the Austrian Government may, perhaps, try to play off the emancipated peasants against their former task-masters, but any such attempt would be a total failure. Hungary is, to all intents and purposes, an aristocratic country, and the Austrian Government cannot hope to regain its influence there unless it can manage to win the upper classes of the people.

(Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.)

LONDON, Monday, July 4.

I saw somewhere, the other day, a laughing reference to a rumor of some intention of KLAPKA and the Hungarian refugees to offer the sovereignty of Hungary to Russia. Don't be too sure that this is an idle *canard*. I heard much the same thing the other day through one of the leading men of the national Hungarian party here. Provided Hungary can obtain the constitutional guarantees she requires from Russia, and is refused them by Austria, it is quite on the cards that the crown of St. Stephen may be offered to the Czar. At all events, it is not improbable that the alternative will be put before the Government of Austria, and that the good offices of England will be sought by the national party, for the purpose of urging on the stubborn young Kaiser the urgency of a compliance with the Magyar Constitutionalists.

Kossuth's fluency, in Italian, is admired at Genoa and Turin, as much as his English orations in America.

HOW VIEWED BY THE FRENCH AND SARDINIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday, July 3 1859.

The new phase in the relations between the King of Sardinia and the Papal States is illustrated by the following comminatory *communique*, which the *Siècle* finds itself obliged to publish this morning:

"The *Siècle*, in attacking the Papacy in its political power, and in the dogma of which it is the august personification, confounds the noble cause of Italian independence with that of the revolution. The Emperor's Government feels it necessary to protest against this confusion, which is calculated to excite bad passions, to trouble consciences, and to mislead public opinion as to the true principles of French policy. Respect for and protection of the Papacy forms part of the programme which the Emperor is carrying out in Italy, 'to found order upon the satisfaction of legitimate interests.' Those journals which endeavor to distort the character of this glorious war are wanting in all that is most obligatory in national sentiment. If a melancholy and regrettable conflict has occurred in Perugia, the responsibility of it must fall upon those who have compelled the Pontifical Government to make use of an armed force for its legitimate defence. The political independence and the spiritual sovereignty united in the papacy render it doubly worthy of respect, and are the moral condemnation of attacks against which the French Government might have invoked legal repression; but it prefers to leave these attacks to the justice of public opinion."

The *Siècle*, feeling probably a certain degree of strength in the influence which has hitherto gratefully encouraged its advocacy of the Italian cause ventures to reply to this communicated note as follows:

"The terms of the *communique* addressed to us by the Minister of the Interior are so severe that we shall doubtless be allowed to explain. We shall discuss the accusations brought against us with moderation and firmness. We never intended to attack any dogma; we respect all religious beliefs, and more particularly those of the majority of Frenchmen. We have censured acts of the papal government. How can it be possible that we should not have the same right to speak of the cardinals which the constitution and the laws give us with regard to the agents of the French Government. As to the reproach of being wanting to all that is most obligatory in the national sentiment, of wishing to excite bad passions, to trouble consciences, and mislead public opinion as to the true principle of French policy, our patriotism and our daily habits protest against this interpretation of the *Siècle's* article.

This reply to the Minister of the Interior is signed by M. HAVIN, the political director of the journal. It has not heretofore been usual to reply at all to any edict of authority. I do not know in what part of the laws and constitution M. HAVIN finds a right to discuss the acts of agents of the French Government. At all events the right, if it exists, is nugatory, because it is guaranteed by no law. There is no reply to a warning, two of which lead to suppression.

The *Patrie* also is emboldened to protest against the approbation which the Minister of the Interior gives to the attack upon Perugia by the Swiss guards, and is, moreover, of opinion that the responsibility of that sad event falls not upon the people of Perugia, but upon Cardinal ANTONELLI, who it describes as an Austrian disguised in the "sacred purple."

Notwithstanding the distinct approval by the French Government of the Pope's conduct at Perugia, conveyed in the *communique* to the *Siècle*, the latest letters from Turin mention, as a consequence of King VICTOR EMANUEL being prevented from sending M. MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO as a Commissary to Bologna, that the Roman officers in the Piedmontese army are "organizing a corps to defend the cities of the Roman States which are threatened by mercenaries in the pay of the Pope." The Neapolitan General, MEZZO CAPPO is expected to march shortly, at the head of a force of six or seven thousand men, "to defend the revolted towns of the legations." Here is a complicated situation, if ever there was one. It is not to be supposed that the Emperor of the French will send an army to fight against Roman soldiers who are detached from the army of his ally, the King of Sardinia, for the express purpose of protecting the independence of the papal towns which have risen against the Government of the cardinals. And yet, if the French do not interfere, the Swiss Guards, whom the Minister of the Interior commends, will be driven out of Perugia by a revolutionary force.

From the Indépendance Belge.

The outrageous conduct of the Swiss Guards a Perugia is already producing disastrous consequences for the temporal government of the Holy See. At Bologna the Provisional Junta has published a proclamation recalling all the young men who have enlisted under the flag of Italian independence; because, says the proclamation, if it is a civic duty to take up arms to liberate one's country, there is a greater and more urgent duty still—that of defending our hearths and homes. In Piedmont and Tuscany public indignation has reached such a pitch, that even the clergy are constrained openly to take part with it. Several pastoral letters have been written protesting against the conduct of the Pope's mercenaries, and laboring to separate the Catholic cause from the doings of its champions. The Court of Rome will very probably find reason to regret the rewards and eulogiums which it has lavished upon the conquerors of Perugia.

The *Armonia* of Turin has been suspended by an order of Count CAVOUR, for publishing an article headed "Let us put an end to the horrors of Perugia."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Roman officers in the Piedmontese army are organizing a corps to defend the cities of the Roman States, which are threatened by the mercinaries in the pay of the Pope.

The *Moniteur de Bologna* publishes a letter of Count CAVOUR, addressed to the Junta of Bologna. He says the Government of the King cannot accept the union of the Romagna with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces to concur for the purpose of obtaining Italian independence.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that the Chevalier D'AZEGLIO has been appointed General and Commissioner Extraordinary, purely military for the Roman States.

A LIST OF THE SLAUGHTERED.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, and the Paris Government paper, *Patrie*, give the following list of killed and wounded by the Swiss burglars at Perugia:

"At the bridge of S. Giovanni, a boy of Signor ARGELLETTI and two other lads were thrown into the Tiber. In the house of SPARDINI, a man and his wife, the blacksmith, and the wife of CHECCARELLO, as well as himself. They set fire to the dyeing-house of SAUTARELLI, and at the gate of St. Pietro killed two door-keepers; also, Signor MARI, a coffee-house keeper, and his garcon; the apothecary BELLUCCINI. In TAMPORINI's house three women killed, the owner's hand cut off, and two thousand dollars robbed; the old baker, BRAGNOLI, stuck between the shoulders. In the house of STORTI all were killed save one woman, who took refuge in the lodgings of an American family who had displayed their national flag. STORTI and his sons were stripped before being sabred. CRUCIANI's daughter was killed in front of the Hospital at the Santa Croce gate; the two door-keepers whom they killed were left with lighted matches in their mouths. PORTA, secretary to the town council, carrying a white flag of truce, was shot down on the Corso; an old beggar-man, called LEONE, was killed at his usual haunt, being blind; a wounded deserter was pulled out of the hospital and shot; the old porter of the Casino de Nobile was butchered. PALMERA TIBRI, aged mother of Signor OMINCINI, killed; the daughter of Signor TICIONI, governess in that house, stabbed in the thigh, and the house plundered. The house of VALFRINO FABBRETTI broken into, and the owner killed in his bed. MAURO ROSI, hotel keeper, and his wife, killed. LAVETTI and Capt. POLIDORI's daughter, (five years old) killed. DANZETTA cruelly wounded—an infant, suckling, flung into the Tiber. Most of the towns-people have fled to Cortona."

THE ITALIAN POLICY OF FRANCE—A SEDATIVE FOR GERMANY.

The following circular, says the *Independence Belge*, has been addressed to the French diplomatic agents relative to the attitude of Germany:

PARIS, Monday, June 20.

MONSIEUR: You know of the circular addressed by the Russian Cabinet to its agents in Germany, and you will have appreciated the justice of the views which it submits so opportunely to the consideration of the Federal Governments. One does not know better how to define the respective positions of the Powers in the affairs of Italy, or to arrive at a more correct judgment on the general situation. The Russian Government renders full justice to the sincerity of the assurances which we have given to Germany from the commencement of the war, and it sees in them, with reason, sufficient motives for the Confederation to regard with perfect confidence the de-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Important Letter of a Liverpool Merchant to Samuel Whitbread, M. P., Respecting the Unpunished Cruelties upon the High Seas.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 20, 1859.

MY DEAR WHITBREAD: Some few months ago we were speaking of the cases of cruelty on shipboard, which the newspapers had reported, and you asked me whether anything could be done to prevent their repetition. The subject is most involved and difficult, and I cannot enter into it at length. But one point there is, which I am anxious to bring before you, in the hope that you may be able to find a remedy for a very grave and terrible evil. Each week these cases of cruelty occur, and the perpetrators of a vast majority of them are amenable to no law, and escape all punishment.

The fact is simply this: The majority of these cases occur on the high seas, and, in accordance with international law, the authorities at the port where a foreign vessel arrives are entirely powerless to punish any crime that may have been committed during the voyage. Doubtless among the English vessels that arrive at New-York and New-Orleans there are those wherein the life and health of some poor sailor has been endangered, and in such instances the American authorities can take no steps to bring the offender before a court of justice. Certainly the converse holds true, and American ships are constantly discharging at the port of Liverpool men who must go at once to hospital, and who have no legal protection whatsoever.

If an assault occur on an American ship while lying in the river, our police are at once called in, the case is investigated, and the prisoner may be punished. But if the assault occur in an American ship some four miles off, our law is powerless, and the hands of the American Consul are so completely tied that he can rarely accomplish anything. It is true the American consular regulations declare: "If a citizen of the United States be charged with a criminal offence alleged to have been committed at sea on board of an American vessel, it will be the duty of the consular officer to require that the individual accused be delivered up to him to be sent home for trial." But, practically, the Extradition treaty of 1842[*] limits this right to the crimes of murder, robbery, piracy, arson, forgery, and the utterance of forged papers. The result, of course, is that ordinary assaults and kindred offences, nay, even manslaughter, escape punishment altogether. The following is a striking instance: In 1856 the third mate of an American ship was charged with causing the death of one of the crew, and the body of the deceased having been landed here, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The American Consul applied to have the prisoner delivered to him to send back to America for trial, but he received a reply a few days after from the Home Office to the effect that as the offence was not included in the treaty, the man must be discharged from custody.

But let us take the case where the American Consul *has* power to send the men back for trial. Even here justice is but too often frustrated. Witnesses will not come forward, and the prisoner escapes the punishment he deserves. The following is a case which I have fortunately been enabled to trace to the end. The case, which occurred on board the *Etiwan*, was brought before our stipendiary magistrate, and referred by him to the assizes. It was tried before Baron BRAMWELL on the 16th December last; the court decided that it had no jurisdiction, and, at a cost of about £100, the prisoner and two witnesses were sent back to America. Directly on landing the witnesses disappeared, so that the man entirely escaped. Here are the facts of the assault as reported in the Liverpool *Mercury* when our Liverpool trial took place; had the assault occurred a mile or two nearer port, the ruffian would now be suffering for his cruelty:

> JOHN MACKINNON, a seaman, was indicted for having, on the 4th of June last, maliciously stabbed ROBERT GLENDINING, on board an American ship whilst she was in the river. Mr. FERNLEY appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. SCOTT on behalf of the prisoner. On the day in question the ship on which the prisoner was a seaman, left the Liverpool docks for Charleston, and went about two and a half miles to the north-west of the Crosby Lightship, a quarrel took place between the prisoner and the prosecutor, who was the second mate of the ship, when the former stabbed the latter no fewer than eleven times—twice on the left cheek, near the eye; twice on the chest, twice on the back, twice on the legs, twice on the fingers, and once on the left elbow joint. After the case for the prosecution had been stated, Mr. SCOTT raised a legal objection on behalf of the prisoner, on the ground that the offence did not take place within the port of Liverpool, and that, therefore, as the vessel was an American one the learned counsel maintained the court had no jurisdiction to try the case. Considerable discussion then ensued as to whether or not the place in question was really within the port of Liverpool, and his lordship ultimately decided that it was not, and that therefore there was no case to go to the jury. The learned counsel then applied that the prisoner might be discharged; but his lordship replied that he certainly should not order the discharge, for the prisoner must go to America and be tried there for the offence.

Two similar cases,—so the American Consul has been good enough to inform me,—have also occurred during last year. In one case a second mate was charged with causing the death of a seaman by knocking him off the yard. He was sent back for trial, but the material witness, being a Spaniard, could not be induced to go by any offer of the American Consul, or any persuasion of the Spanish Consul,—so here again the accused on arrival in America had to be discharged. In the other case also the principal witness refused to return, and again the cause was ruined by insufficiency of evidence.

But of course the ordinary crimes on shipboard are those of assault and abuse, and in these neither we nor the American Consul have any jurisdiction. This alone is in the power of the Consul,—by an Act of Congress (passed I believe in 1840) he may force the captain to pay the man three months extra wages. That such a punishment,—the only one the Consul can inflict,—is wretchedly insufficient you will at once see. But it is also most unjust. In but few cases is the captain the aggressor; often, indeed, he is the protector of the poor ill-used sailor. A short time ago I went to see a sailor in our Northern Hospital, who was fearfully ill,—owing to the cruel treatment he received from two of the mates and fellow seamen in the ship in which he came, and he assured me that the captain stopped the cruelty the moment he was aware of it. And yet, as matters now stand, this fine on the captain is literally the only punishment, which can be inflicted.

As regards the number of such cases of cruelty perpetrated on the high seas, all statistics must necessarily be most defective. They do not come within the direct cognizance of the police, and they can only be gathered from the hospital returns. With the greatest kindness, however, Major GREIG, the head of our Liverpool police, has obtained for me returns of men injured in American ships on the high seas, and taken to hospital from June, 1857, to June, 1858,—and again, a supplementary return from June to December, 1858. In the former return, embracing an entire year, there are 135 cases; and in the latter return there are 80. Many of these cases, we cannot fairly reckon as cases of assault. The "ulcers," from which many are reported as suffering, though often occasioned by abuse, are also frequently caused by wet, exposure, and salt provisions, which tell most injuriously on the constitution of those who are not thoroughly inured to a sailor's life,—and that a considerable number of these men never have been sailors I shall presently prove to you. Still, while allowing a large deduction from these police returns there still remains a number of cases, about which there can be no doubt, and which are in themselves sufficient to make us wonder how two great nations could have allowed such cruelties to continue unchallenged and unpunished. So fearful am I, however, of bringing an unsupported charge against any particular ship, that I shall refrain from printing these statistics in full, and shall only pick out from them some few instances in which I have obtained corroborative evidence.[†] But if on the one hand these returns are, from their very nature, somewhat inaccurate, inasmuch as they can only depend on the hospital reports, and as these reports must, in their turn, largely depend on the unsupported statements of the patients,—on the other hand, they do not include all the sufferers from ill treatment. When the American ship arrives in port, the captain applies to the Consul for hospital orders. The Consul at once sends to hospital the sick or injured men. These men are known as "Consul's cases," and the hospital authorities receive 12s. a week for their care from the Consul, who recovers the amount again from the captain.

But there are many minor cases of assault and cruelty for which no order is asked from the Consul, and which never go to the hospital at all. I have a return from the Governor of the Workhouse[‡] for the year June, 1857-8, which mentions several cases which have come before his notice, and which are not included in the other and larger returns. Again, there is a very valuable society in Liverpool called "The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress," and from them I have received further particulars of similar cases of ill-usage which have not, however, always necessitated hospital treatment. With these facts, then, before us, I believe we are justified in asserting that the amount of ill-usage is so great as strongly to call for protection on the part of some law—whether English or American I care but little.

And here let me say a word respecting the men who commit these assaults, and those who suffer from them. If the American ships are too often the scene of these] cruelties, I must freely say that I do not believe that, in most cases, American seamen can be charged with their perpetration. In the majority of instances it is a foreigner in the American service, who claims the right of that American flag, which he has dishonored. And this may be inferred from two facts. The number of native Americans in the merchant marine of the United States is estimated at less than 17 per cent., so that the probability always is that an American captain or sailor has not been guilty of any one particular act of cruelty; and, secondly, I learn that of the last ten cases sent back for trial to the United States, not one was an American, but five (I am sorry to add) were natives of Great Britain.

And then as regards the men who are injured,—the vast majority have never been sailors at all, are incapable of doing sailor's work, and receive a terrible recompense for their inefficiency and sloth. Often this is in some degree their own fault. Disappointed emigrants, listlessly sauntering on the wharfs and quays of New-York, without work or chance of work,—they are tempted by the prospect of high wages, or the hope of seeing home again, and they engage themselves as sailors. But there are other cases of a more sombre coloring. There is often a difficulty in obtaining men in the American ports; and if men cannot be obtained by fair means, they must be decoyed, or pressed, or otherwise trepanned. Of course these poor fellows are, after all, of comparatively little use, and of course fall easy victim to a bullying, which no law has power to restrain.

On this point the benevolent society of which I have spoken furnishes statistics, which, although (as resting on *ex parte* statement) they must be taken with reserve, are at least in some part true. From these I extract a few cases in the appendix.[◊]

Such is the present state of matters,—a state which seems to require immediate legislation. Year by year, at the port of Liverpool, men are left maimed and wounded—sometimes dying—who have no protection from any nation, simply because their ill-treatment has occurred on those high seas which are the common possessions of all nations. How far such cases occur at the other English ports I cannot tell. How far similar cruelties, occurring on English ships, are known to the authorities in the United States, I do not know. But this seems clear,—that American ships, bound to the port of Liverpool, cannot be presumed to be the only American ships on which these tragedies are enacted; nor can it be supposed that English ships are altogether free from a similar reproach, though the different class of seamen makes such offences far less common.[†] But to whatever nation the ship belong, it appears high time that some protection be afforded for life and limb, and that the high seas be no longer the licensed scene of all cruelty committed with an absolute impunity. Once again let me remind you how it stands. We have no power to punish any crime committed on board an American ship at sea, and the Americans (by the Extradition treaty) cannot claim from us any one accused of manslaughter, assault, or other similar offences; and the same law applies to English ships arriving at a port in the United States.

As regards the remedy for this state of things, I can only suggest the *revision of our international laws* with the United States. An extension of the Extradition Treaty would, I am afraid, be of but little use, for the impossibility of securing witnesses would constantly frustrate the ends of justice. And though I know how difficult it will be to arrange for a revision which must introduce a new principle into international law,—still, without such revision, we can practically accomplish nothing. Why might it not be suggested to the Government of the United States that we should, all jealousy set apart, determine to make those seas that divide us safe for the poorest sailor of either nation; that we should not limit our power of repressing violence by the distance of three miles from our respective shores; that we should honestly and fairly examine those cases which may thus come before us, as now we honestly and fairly award justice where the offence has been committed in our own waters? Of course we should make what further stipulations might be requisite. Indeed, the mere machinery of the law would be all which the nation trying the offence need contribute to the cause. On the other side an English, on this an American, jury would pass their verdict. Arrangements, moreover, might readily be made by which an English prisoner, taken into custody at an American port where he was unable to obtain an English jury, might be relegated for trial to New-York or elsewhere, while a similar rule would, of course, hold for an American prisoner at an English port.

But points of this kind it is not for me to dwell upon; nor do I know how best this whole subject may be brought before the notice of those who have power to deal with it. It may be that our foreign office can make such representations to the American Government as may induce their cooperation. It may be that a strong feeling on the part of our Parliament would have a greater weight. Possibly the American Government might themselves take the initiative. This alone. I know—there is a terrible abuse, and we must do what best we can to put an end to it.

Nor can we doubt that, if this question be fairly brought before the people and Government of the United States, they will look at it in the light in which it must appear to a great and generous nation. Certainly the late American Consul here was most anxious that some remedy for this great evil should be discovered, and I am greatly mistaken if the present Consul (to whose kindness I owe much information) does not also feel strongly on the subject.

You and I have both traveled through the United States, and we can, I think, answer for the sympathy of many, whom we knew there. Indeed there seems every reason to hope for mutual aid and coöperation. If on no other subject, surely England and America might at least agree to protect the innocent, and to punish the guilty on those seas, which equally belong to both. And now leaving the matter in your hands,

I remain, faithfully yours,
A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT.

APPENDIX NO. I.

EXTRACTS FROM POLICE RETURNS.

Of cases brought to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, for Medical Treatment, for injuries received on board American Ships on the High Seas, and without the jurisdiction of Great Britain:

John Humphreys, admitted to the Hospital Oct. 17, 1857, from ship Great Western, for severe wounds and bruises from abuse. Discharged March 15, 1858.

H. Haines, admitted to the Hospital July 11, 1857, from ship Arctic, for abscess from abuse. Discharged July 20, 1858.

D. Donovan, admitted to the Hospital July 11, 1857, from ship Arctic, for bruises and wounds back of the head. Discharged July 20, 1858.

F. M. Wheeler, admitted to the Hospital July 25, 1857, from ship A. Z., for ulcered legs from abuse.

M. M'Donald, admitted to the Hospital July 25, 1858, from ship A. Z., for ulcered legs.

F. Coleman, admitted to the Hospital Jan. 18, 1858, from ship Empire, for wounds and bruises from abuse. Discharged Feb. 13, 1858.

Joseph Barnes, admitted to the Hospital Jan. 21, 1858, from ship Anna Size, for wounds and contusions from abuse. Discharged Jan. 29, 1858.

George Sheridan, admitted to the Hospital March 10, 1858, from ship Dreadnought, for wounds and contusions from abuse. Discharged March 13, 1858.

James Nixon, admitted to the Hospital March 16, 1858, from ship Isaac Webb, for contusions from abuse. Discharged March 25, 1858.

Richard Crosby, admitted to the Hospital March 16, 1858, from ship Isaac Webb, for bruises and contusions from abuse. Discharged March 24, 1858.

Thomas Martin, admitted to the Hospital April 20, 1858, from ship Rising Sun, for ulcers and contusions from abuse. Discharged June 15, 1858.

John Cummings, admitted to the Hospital April 20, 1858, from ship Rising Sun, for ulcers and bruises from abuse. Discharged June 14, 1858.

J. T. Beesley, admitted to the Hospital April 20, 1858, from ship Rising Sun, for ulcers and bruises from abuse. Discharged June 4, 1858.

Stephen Simpson, admitted to the Hospital April 20, 1858, from ship Rising Sun, for ulcers and bruises from abuse. Discharged May 25, 1858.

Jacob Verner, admitted to the Hospital April 29, 1858, from ship City of New-York, for ulcers from abuse. Discharged May 17, 1858.

W. H. Brown, admitted to the Hospital April 29, 1858, from ship City of New-York, for ulcers from abuse.

J. C. Brunswick, admitted to the Hospital Oct. 13, 1858, from ship Gonder, for ulcers from abuse. Discharged Oct. 20, 1858.

James Slater, admitted to the Hospital Dec. 2, 1858, from ship Detroit, for contusions and bruises. Discharged Jan. 23, 1859.

J. Trefford, admitted to the Hospital Dec. 2, 1858, from ship Detroit, from contusions from abuses. Discharged Jan. 29, 1859.

R. Kennedy, admitted to the Hospital Dec. 3, 1858, from ship Isaac Wright, for fractured ribs and contusions from being kicked and jumped on by the first and second mates and some of the crew.

J. Fisher, admitted to the Hospital Dec. 10, 1858, from ship Isaac Wright, for ulcers and contusions. Discharged Jan. 8, 1859.

APPENDIX No. II.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.

Carl Pickeroni, of Wurtemburg, shipped at New-York: A wax-worker, induced to cross the river in a small boat, and thus brought on board by force: hospital.

Alphons St. Loyng, of France, shipped at New-York: A clerk, engaged as a deck laborer for the voyage: hospital (stated that another Frenchman had died from ill-treatment during the passage.)

A native of Piedmont, shipped at New-Orleans: Induced to cross the river in a small boat, and thus brought on board. Found here by the police in a filthy and starving condition.

A native of Hess, shipped at New-York: A clerk, sent on board on business, and detained there. Hospital.

Carl Joh. Stove, of Prussia, shipped at New-York: A waiter, engaged as steward, but put to sailor's work. Dispensary.

Waldemar von Kroteck, of Prussia, shipped at New-York: Engaged as a surgeon for the voyage, but was put to sailor's work. Fourteen days hospital.

Jacob Gros, of Bavaria, shipped at New-York: Engaged to unload; arm smashed by blows. Four months hospital.

A native of Prussia, shipped at New-York: Made drunk and thus brought on board.

Hieronymus Zobel, of Bavaria, shipped at New-York: Engaged to unload; had one leg broken by blows. Three months hospital.

A native of Prussia, shipped at New-York: A medical student; engaged as a surgeon for the voyage, but put to sailor's work; medical advice.

A native of Bavaria, shipped at New-York: Undertook to work his passage; much ill-treated and robbed.

A native of Wurtemberg, shipped at New-York: Made drunk and then brought on board; medical advice.

A native of Baden, shipped at New-York: Undertook to work his passage; ill-treated, and came to the Society in a wretched state.

Two men, natives of Wurtemberg and Hanover, shipped at New-York: Were kidnapped, viz., engaged to unload, and detained, but not ill-treated.

August Kinger, of Prussia, shipped at New-York: A student; engaged as a steward for the voyage, but put to sailor's work. Hospital.

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[*] See 6 and 7 Vict. c. 76, entitled "An Act for Giving Effect to a Treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America, for the Apprehension of Certain Offenders." [22d August, 1843.]

[†] Appendix I.

[‡] Extract from a letter from the Governor: "I do assure you that the complaints made by these poor sufferers, from time to time, are of the most harrowing kind; and so strong is the feeling amongst sailors on the subject that I find it impossible to induce those who may happen to be paupers in this Workhouse, to accept employment in American ships." A further return from the Workhouse has just been sent me. I find from June last to March 31 twenty-three cases, only six of which appear to have been in the Northern Hospital.

[◊] Appendix II.

[†] The cruelty that has lately taken place on the *Bogota* shows that English ships are not entirely blameless.

NEGRO CONSPIRACY IN VIRGINIA.—The Clarksburgh (Va.) *Register*, July 15, says: "A negro woman belonging to Mr. M. J. NIXON, of this county, gave information on Wednesday last, that there was a combination among the negroes of the neighborhood of Shinnston, for the purpose of running off, and defending themselves in so doing. She states that some of the negroes about Clarksburgh are engaged with them; that they are well supplied with firearms, &c. Ten of the negroes suspected were arrested on Wednesday, and are now in jail; the negro woman giving the information is also in jail. She further states that these negroes were supplied with poison, which was distributed among them at a convention of them held at Shinnston not long since, and that their intention was to poison their masters' families. Whether any confidence can be placed in this report we do not know, but the matter will, we presume, be judicially investigated. There were about sixteen negroes implicated."

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Troy—Speech of Gov. Morgan.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Saturday, July 16, 1859.

The proceedings of the Convention, yesterday, were interesting. The Committee appointed to report a place of meeting for next year, reported in favor of Louisville, Ky. It appeared as if this selection would be unanimously approved, but the Rev. Messrs. FERRIS, of Chicago, and DUNCAN, of New-Orleans, made such eloquent appeals in favor of their cities that the scale was clearly turned against Louisville, although its claims, as well as those of Cleveland and St. Louis, were ably advocated. Finally, it was decided that no further speakers should be heard except those who represented cities whose claims had not been heard. The City of New-Orleans was selected by a unanimous vote.

The Rev. Mr. LANGDON, (Episcopal,) of Philadelphia, then read an essay which laid down some very broad propositions, to the effect that these Associations ought rigorously to abstain from interfering with the work which was or ought to be done by the church. He held that not even a unanimous vote would justify an Association of this kind in violating the rules or doctrines of any one of the evangelical denominations. They should confine themselves to bringing young men under the influence of the church, and not attempt any general work of evangelization. In conclusion, he offered three resolutions embodying these views.

Mr. FOWLE, President of the Association in Richmond, Va., (also Episcopal,) replied to the essay in an unpremeditated but eloquent speech, denying that his Church required any such restriction, and urging his associates to expand rather than contrast their work. It was quite apparent that Mr. FOWLE carried the feeling of the Convention with him.

At the afternoon session the Convention voted upon the location of the Central Committee. Twenty-six votes were cast for Richmond, Va., against three for all other places, the vote being by Associations. After disposing of several matters of business, the subject of Mutual Visitation was taken up, and Mr. MCCORMICK, of New-York, related with much feeling some of his own adventures in visiting Associations in the West.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, to discuss the important questions broached by the Rev. Mr. LANGDON. A great number of five minute speeches were made, almost without exception opposing the views of Mr. L. It seemed to be the general belief of the Convention that the Associations had not trespassed beyond their proper bounds; while it was unanimously conceded that it would be extremely reprehensible to attempt to supersede the Church by the Association. Some of these speeches were really graphic and forcible, and would not look badly in print—correctly reported—which is saying a good deal for extempore speeches. Finally the subject came up for a final vote. The Rev. Mr. EELLS, of Cleveland, moved that the members of these Associations be urged to exert themselves actively in every good work that they can find to do. The Rev. Mr. LANGDON, wished to have a vote on his propositions, but declined to move them himself. To bring the matter to a test, therefore, a member from Brooklyn moved Mr. L.'s propositions before the house, and then moved to lay them on the table, which was carried without five audible votes to the contrary.

Mr. LANGDON rose and with evident sadness, said that such a decision must inevitably separate him for the future from these Associations. There was a good deal of conversation all over the room, and an attempt was made to mollify Mr. LANGDON and his sympathisers, but the meeting adjourned until 8 P. M. without further action.

The President then introduced Gov. MORGAN, who spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When on returning from the closing exercises of the State Normal School, I was informed that a deputation was in waiting to invite me to this Convention, I felt that I could not possibly attend. But on reaching the Executive Chamber and finding so large and influential a representation of 250 delegates from Christian Unions all over the land, I changed my purpose; for I felt that such a pressing invitation would not have been extended had it not been thought that my presence, as a representative of the people of this State, would bring pleasure to the heart of some young and timid Christian.

Young men! your aspirations are high, and your aims noble. Yours is the mission of peace on earth and good will to men. You have assembled here to kindle the flame of religion in your own hearts, and to advance the cause of Christ in the world. And the advantages of such a gathering, for such a purpose, will not easily be over-estimated. Not only the religious, but the moral influences of this occasion ought to be noticeable. I think that if all the young men in our cities were brought within these happy influences, the Executive of this State would not be required to consider one hundred and sixty-nine applications for pardon within his first half year of office. Surely there is need of all the labor and zeal you can bestow in Christianizing and elevating the young men of America. I thank you for your attention, and for the opportunity you have given me of expressing my sympathies and interest in you and your labors.

When Gov. MORGAN had concluded, the President said, "I am sure this whole audience will join me in the prayer that New York may long have a Governor like its present one."

Addresses again followed, and the exercises continued until a late hour, when, after singing the Doxology, the Convention adjourned. T. G. S.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Saturday, July 16, 1859.

I would that all the friends I love were here on this pleasant Summer day, in this healthy, cheerful and charming little place. I am looking out from my snug and airy room upon as completely a rural scene as you would long to see, and do not envy you and the others I have left behind me in the hot and sultry City of New-York.

A description of Richfield Springs would be the picture of a quiet village, nestling in a lovely valley, all surrounded by gentle hills of "green and mild declivity;" for they are not bold, inaccessible mountains, with bare and beetling tops, but pleasant hills, clad with verdure and dotted over with splendid cattle, flourishing hop plantations, yellow rye, and fine specimens of oak, sugar-maple, butternut, basswood and tulip trees.

The place is about 1,500 feet above the level of the Mohawk River, at Mohawk, and quite away from the sea air, constituting thus a complete change of air for us who have been living on the coast. The hotel accommodations are good, and compare respectably with those of many better known localities. The Spring House and the American Hotel, at which latter I am staying with my family, are kept by landlords who, strange as you may think it, seem desirous to please their guests and make them comfortable.

In the way of society we have many most excellent people staying here for the Summer, and there is gaiety enough to keep away the least symptom of dullness, without *all* the time being sacrificed to dancing and dressing. At one of the hotels they have provided a very fair band, and the Richfieldians can pass pleasant evenings, with music and dancing, whenever they are so disposed.

The children have it all their own way here in the day time; and as a consequence are never heard from at night. For then the air and the woods are medicine enough; and, between you and me, I think the merit of all "Springs" for people of all sizes and years, lies in just these two things, of air and woods. The Sulphur waters here are, however, said, by those who can muster courage to use them, to be very serviceable in all cases of rheumatism, and like all other springs in the Old World and the New these bubbling waters have raised up to themselves a knot of firm believers, who think them the sovereign cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Richfield has her *habitués* as well as Saratoga or Schlangenbad. I wish I could convey to you any adequate idea of the loveliness of the walks and drives, whichever way you turn your steps you have nought

> "But a most living landscape, and the wave
> Of woods and cornfields, and the abodes of men
> Scattered at intervals, and wreathing smoke
> Arising from such rustic roofs—"

The first drives taken by all new comers, as it is the pleasantest of all, is to Schuyler Lake, which begins about a mile and a half from the Springs and runs loosely about for some six pretty miles, always full of pickerel, and always bordered by cheery landscapes.

Of pleasant dinners and genial days of sport enjoyed, and pounds of pickerel taken on this lake, in company with "John," a worthy, pleasant and invaluable man Friday; of all this and more I reserve descriptions for another and a longer letter. Suffice it now to say that LEWIS, of the Lake House, will make all comers welcome, and "John" will show all fishers where the fish ought to be found. If you cannot then find the said fish it is your own fault, and you will deserve to go home dinnerless. R.

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb—Teaching Articulation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An American traveler not long since visited some of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in Europe, and on his return to this country, published an account of the wonderful art, lately discovered, of teaching Deaf Mutes to speak and to hold conversation orally with others. A few years since the same story was bruited over the country, and created much interest then, as now, among those who have Deaf Mute friends. This art *is not new*, for it was practiced before the establishment of Institutions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and although improvement has been made in the art, still it is doubtful if the advantages gained are of sufficient value to warrant its adoption in our country.

As a guide to sentiment here, it is well to look a the opinions expressed by those in Europe who have given much attention to the subject, and who have been conversant with it in its practical results. Mr. CHARLES BAKER, the able Principal of the Yorkshire Institution in England, and who has published many works on instruction, in an address before a Convention of Principals of Institutions in England, in 1852, while speaking on the subject of teaching articulation, remarks:

"Though there will be found in every Institution a few pupils, especially among those who have become deaf after learning to speak, whose improvement repays the care of a teacher—(and to such I would afford every facility for recovering the lost faculty)—the success hitherto attendant on the efforts to teach articulation to the totally deaf is by no means flattering, and I do not believe there is one Institution in our country which can produce a dozen pupils whose articulation could be understood by indifferent auditors. But I am content to let the intelligent and educated deaf and dumb themselves settle this controversy—confining the decision to those whose deafness is congenital, but who have had every advantage that the best teachers of articulation and reading from the lips have been able to bestow on them. Do such educated deaf persons converse orally among themselves? On the contrary, do they not invariably converse with each other by signs and spelling? Do they prefer oral conversation with others, who are not deaf and dumb? On the contrary, do they not prefer the means presented to them by their writing materials, or the manual alphabet? We are all acquainted with deaf and dumb individuals, either personally or by report, who have been educated by the means of articulation. Can we say that the value of speech is to them in any degree equal to the cost of its attainment?—that either they or their friends value it as the advocates of articulation would lead us to anticipate?—or that the acquisition is in any respect equal to its cost in money, and in the even more precious cost of time bestowed upon it? But although I admit that speech is a good and natural exercise for the lungs and voice, I have never discovered that it is requisite for health; nor that the pupils of an Institution in which articulation is *not* taught have worse health than those of one where it is an object of attainment. I must therefore decide against giving up the time now bestowed on the acquisition of language and useful knowledge by my pupils, to devote it to the specious acquirement of articulation."

Edward Everett's Reminiscences of Humboldt.

Mr. EVERETT'S last Mount Vernon paper has the following personal reminiscence of HUMBOLDT:

"It will not, I think, be denied that the great reputation of Mr. VON HUMBOLDT was built upon his American expedition, and the scientific, historical, statistical and miscellaneous works for which it furnished the materials. No one, of course, would claim for that remarkable series of publications, that it stands on a par, as a philosophical treatise or a digest of natural science, with the *Cosmos* The want of systematic unity alone would oppose such a claim; but it will be agreed, I think, by the students of Mr. VON HUMBOLDT'S writings, that but for the voyage to America, and the researches connected with it, the observations in every department of natural history which he had made during the progress of the voyage, and the subsequent studies required for the preparation of the numerous works in which the results are given to the world, and which occupied him for twenty years after his return, *Cosmos* would hardly have been composed. Even the remarkable work written in later life. *Examen critique de l'historie de la Geographie du nouveau continent*—"Critical Examination of the History of the Geography of the new Continent"—was the natural fruit of this American expedition.

It is admitted that Mr. VON HUMBOLDT stood at the head of the men of science, not only of his own age, but I think we may add, with the diffidence which belongs to such a judgment, of any age. He takes this rank not only in virtue of what he was, but in spite of what he was not. Like BACON, he owes his position in the intellectual world to his grasp of the whole domain of science and the majestic range of his generalizations. Among the cotemporaries of his long life are names that take precedence of his in almost every department, such as CUVIER, LA PLACE, Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, GAUSS; I omit the living which will readily occur to the reader. As there was no one specialty, to which he exclusively gave himself, so there is no disparagement in saying, that in almost every branch of science, there were individuals, who had pushed their researches beyond his. But it belonged to HUMBOLDT to take an imperial survey of the whole field of science, and to mould the mass of materials, derived from the individual researches of others, into one grand system:—himself an intellectual Cosmos, combining the Geographer, the Antiquary, the Geologist, the Chemist, in short every separate title in his own person, akin to the scientific "Cosmos" of his own formation.

Nothing is more characteristic of his career as a philosopher, than the length of time during which his labors, both as an investigator and a writer, were carried on; the continuance of his physical and intellectual activity, long after attaining the age at which the majority of men, weary of toil, satisfied with success, or reconciled to the want of it, sink into repose. He was sixty years old when, at the often repeated request of the Russian Government, he undertook, with GUSTAVUS ROSE and EHRENBERG, that expedition to the Oural and Altai mountains, of which the fruits are recorded in his *Asie Centrale; Recherches sur les chaines de montagnes et la climatologie comparée*—"Researches on the Mountain Chains and Comparative Climatology of Central Asia." He tells us in the preface to the first published portion of *Cosmos*, that with the exception of the first forty pages of the work, it was wholly written, and for the first time, in the year 1843 and 1844, and consequently when he was seventy-four years of age. A fifth volume has been finished within the past year.

But this length of days, however remarkable, is not the only measure of his astonishing vigor of body and mind. It may concern those who are not so far advanced in life as to have their habits hopelessly fixed, to know another of the facts which account for the vast amount of intellectual labor which he was able to perform. Living within a few months to the age of ninety, he lived, for all purposes of scientific research and literary labor, another life of forty or fifty years, in consequence of having accustomed himself, from the time he grew up to manhood, to little more than four hours' sleep in the twenty-four. I think I can state this on his own authority, for I heard it asserted in his presence, and listened to by him with an assenting smile. If then we consider four hours of daily study as a pretty good day's work, at least for one whose time must have been so much broken in upon, and who worked to so much purpose, we may compute that, in contenting himself with four hours' sleep, in lieu of the seven or eight required by most men, he really added forty or fifty working years to his four score years and ten. Whether this was the result of the excellence of his constitution, abstinence from the great causes of weariness and exhaustion, cheerful temper, or in some degree of all combined, I cannot say; probably the latter.

At any rate, his disposition was eminently genial. My acquaintance with him began in the Winter of 1817–1818 at Paris, where I frequently met him in society. His company of course was eagerly sought, and no individual of eminence was more frequently seen, as far as my means of observation extended, at the dinner table and in the *salons* of Paris. He was then apparently engaged in those geographical researches, of which the results are given in the work above named on the history of the geography of this continent. I passed many happy and instructive hours with him at the Institute in looking over the early maps of this country. He was good enough to give me, on leaving Paris, letters to his brother WILLIAM, at that time the Prussian Minister in London, with whom it was my happiness in that way to become intimately acquainted. In the year 1842 Baron ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT came to London, (in the suite of the King of Prussia, who visited England to attend the christening of the Prince of Wales,) and I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with him during his brief stay. It is scarcely necessary to say that, at a time when London was more than usually thronged with the celebrities of Europe, he was the centre of the greatest attraction.

Enjoying his world-wide fame, his feelings were proportionably Catholic. Nothing more characterizes his works than the total absence of the spirit of invidious criticism—the canker which eats so deeply into our modern literature. When other authors are named, (and how few are the cotemporary writers of solid scientific merit, not named in some part of the long series of his works?) the amplest justice is always done them. He was wholly free from that carping disposition, which can see nothing in a work of science, literature or art but its defects, and from that hateful temper, which seeks to build its own reputation or that of a favorite on the ruins of the reputation of a competitor.

I reflect with pleasure that it was in my power, through the medium of my much-valued friend, Mr. D. D. BARNARD, then our Minister at Berlin, to aid a meritorious young artist, Mr. M. WIGHT, in procuring an opportunity to paint the portrait of Baron HUMBOLDT. This of course was a favor not lightly to be asked of a person of such eminence, whose time was so precious, and whom so many artists were eager to paint and to model. Mr. WIGHT, however, succeeded so well in a portrait of Mr. BARNARD, who enjoyed the intimacy of Baron HUMBOLDT, that, on seeing it, he consented to give our young countryman four long sittings. In this way he was able to make an admirable likeness of the illustrious philosopher, which has been well engraved in this country.

I was not without hope of seeing him again in the course of the present season. Disappointed in this, it is a subject of pleasing though sad reflection to me, that the same kind feelings, of which he gave me many valued proofs and assurances in my younger days, were manifested to my children, while on a visit to Berlin last August. "With the scarce legible hand of the old man of eighty-nine," he addresses words of friendly salutation to them and of kindly remembrance to me, from "the traveler of the Cordilleras and the Steppes of Siberia,"—the joint character in which he wished to be known in after times.

The strange assertion has lately been made that *Cosmos* is a system of philosophical Atheism, slightly veiled, from motives of prudence, and that even the name, of God does not occur in it. This last statement is notoriously inaccurate, and for the first assertion there is not, as far as I know, the slightest foundation. HUMBOLDT, in this as in his other works, proposes to treat only the phenomena revealed to the senses, but he recognizes the reality of spiritual and moral relations, though justly considering them above the province of demonstrative science. Between him and his brother WILLIAM, undeniably a man of the deepest religious convictions, there prevailed an entire sympathy, and he cites with approval from the works of the latter passages which recognize the truth of the Christian religion. On the appearance of the Chevalier BUNSEN'S *Signs of the Times* in 1855, HUMBOLDT rose from its perusal and on the same day addressed a letter of two sheets to the author, expressive of his sympathy and approval. In his *Cosmos* he refers to the Hebrew Scriptures with respect, and even bestows on the hundred and fourth Psalm that much-honored name of "Cosmos," which he had appropriated to the crowning work of his literary life. He distinctly recognizes the purifying influence of the new faith, in contrast with the decaying paganism of the ancient world. So far is it from being true, that he "knows nothing of a God in Creation," that he asserts, in terms, that "it was the tendency of the Christian mind to prove, from the order of the Universe and the beauty of nature, the greatness and goodness of the Creator;" and he traces the growing taste for natural description observable in the writers of the new faith to the tendency "to glorify the Deity in his works."

In denying the imputed Atheism of HUMBOLDT, (on which I may speak more at length on a future occasion,) I build nothing on the occurrence of the name of the Supreme Being in his publications. No writers more freely use the great and sacred name than those of the Pantheistic, or, what is the same thing, Atheistic school, meaning, however, not the All-wise All-powerful Being, who created and who rules with sovereign intelligence the Heavens and the earth, but the aggregate of existing things; making men and beasts, and trees and stones, and dust and ashes, part of what they call God."

The Massacre at Perugia—The Outrage to Mr. Perkins and his Party.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

FLORENCE, TUSCANY, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

An American family, in which many of your readers are interested, Mr. and Mrs EDWARD PERKINS, of Boston, with his mother, Mrs. DOANE, of New-Jersey, and sister and neice, Mrs. and Miss CLEVELAND, narrowly escaped the dreadful carnage at Perugia on the 20th inst.—of which you have doubtless heard through the telegraph to London—but were subjected to serious alarm and suffering. Having passed the Winter at Rome, they had taken Summer apartments at one of the hotels in the historic old mountain city, when the people, after the example of Bologna and other towns in the Roman States, threw off their allegiance and pronounced for Sardinia and the War. Instant measures were taken by the Provisional Government to secure the usual protection from Turin, and in the midst of the general rejoicings over a favorable telegraphic promise, it was announced that a detachment of some two thousand Papal troops was approaching by forced marches to reduce them.

Though having very inadequate means of defence, the people determined to hold out; the gates were closed, and the demand to surrender was met with a peremptory refusal, and such means of resistance as could be improvised. After a desperate struggle outside the walls, the insurgents were routed of course, and the disciplined mercenaries entered the city with the aid of the army of priests and monks domiciliated at Perugia, but encountered continued opposition in the streets, including missiles from the windows and roofs. In the midst of the universal consternation, the proprietors of the hotels assured their guests of the safety of these asylums, but the infuriated troops appeared to have repudiated all law, and rushed at will into all houses, committing shocking murders and other barbarities upon the defenceless inmates, men, women and children.

The ladies of Mr. PERKINS' family sought refuge in a small closet in one of their apartments, whilst he kept watch and ward. But all human efforts to protect the hotel proved unavailing; a squad of the raging ruffians rushed through the apartments crying vengeance, and in their course committed three or four murders with the bayonet, including a mother with a child in her arms, and, I believe, one of the proprietors. The retreat of our friends, in spite of every possible precaution, was discovered, but Mr. P.'s address succeeded, with the aid of gold, in conciliating one of the ruffians, a subordinate officer, who appeared to be a Swiss, speaking French fluently, and he warded off the violence of his comrades, assuring them that the party were Americans and must be respected, and so the house was relieved. This was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Soon after 6 o'clock the hotel was reëntered by another squad, evidently drunk with wine, from whose conversation it appeared that the troops had been dismissed for two hours, with leave to sack the city! The trunks of our friends were violently broken open, in common with everything else in the house, and they were ruthlessly robbed of clothing, jewelry, and whatever else the ruffians deemed of any value—the penalty of protest or resistance being instant death. Mr. PERKINS, of course, made instant arrangements to get out of the place at the first practicable moment, and reached this city the day before yesterday, with the family and servants, and what little baggage remained to them. The ladies bore the dreadful trial with remarkable fortitude, though Mrs. DOANE, who had been so recently shocked by intelligence of the Bishop's death, is not yet I regret to hear, sufficiently recovered to see her friends. Their condition during these bloody scenes may be more easily imagined than described.

Mr. P. has formally presented the case to the American Minister at Rome—Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey—who has, I am told, made a demand on the Papal Government of $2 000 for the actual damages sustained. The brutality of the troops, especially towards unoffending strangers whose persons and property should have been sacred, admits of no apology, and we may reasonably presume that the Government will at least promptly remunerate them for the losses they have sustained. A great part of the population abandoned the city, and some eight or nine hundred of them—men, women and children—have found refuge in this city.

The conduct of the troops has excited the deepest emotion in every circle throughout the country. All parties unite in denouncing the Papal authorities, and there is a universal cry for vengeance. Meantime the country waits to hear from the Emperor, who seems to have taken the Pope and his interests into his keeping—having guaranteed to suppress the liberty of action in the Roman States which his armies are seeking to establish in Lombardy! Perugia, as you may remember, is the third city in the Pope's dominions. Though the population—once over forty thousand—has been reduced to less than fifteen, it has a University, one hundred and three churches, and thirty regular monasteries and nunneries. Many of the paintings of PERUGINO, and some few early specimens of his great pupil RAPHAEL, still adorn its temples.

An Episcopal Challenge to the Rev. Mr. Chapin and the Independents Generally.

LETTER FROM THE REV. J. C. RICHMOND.

NEW-YORK, Sunday noon, July 17, 1859.

To the Rev. E. H. Chapin:

DEAR SIR—In your powerful, eloquent and beautiful, because Saxon, earnest and truthful sermon this morning, you gladdened my heart; and, in the words of your text, caused another "pool in the vale of Baca to be filled with water;" for, in the "great desert," which we are going through, it is to me a glad sign, like *moïe, moïe, helive!* "water, sweet water!" to the Arabs, that a sermon so strong, pure and Saxon, should suit the American taste, and be popular. I cannot praise the sermon too highly, for, though I feared, in the first half hour, that it would prove to be only a great oration, such as a Greek or Roman philosopher might have uttered; yet, at last, you redeemed it nobly, by saying that we must go out of ourselves, and apprehend God, as *manifested* in Jesus Christ. This notice of the great *Epiphany* made me subscribe to every word of your sermon.

But I now wish to call your attention to a great defect, not in you, whom I wish to laud, as an earnest, sincere, zealous and eloquent, if, in some things, mistaken man; a defect not in *you*, but in your *system*.

Let me speak in an illustration. The pious and successful SCHWARZ labored in India about half a century, I think. No missionary, scarcely any Apostle even, could be more successful than he. He held the hearts of people and princes in his hand, and was intrusted with solemn embassies between nation and nation. His success, truth and faithfulness are almost without parallel. But SCHWARZ is dead, and where are his labors? The results are indeed still in the world, and doubtless his record is on high. But there are no followers. Now, consider, candidly, had SCHWARZ been a Bishop endued with the Apostolic power of sending forth other laborers, there would have been, this day, a host of reapers in the Indian harvest. In short, the Divine system of the Catholic (not Roman or Peculiar) Church of God is *needful* to that perpetuity which the Lord promised. Mr. CHAPIN can and ought, for many reasons, draw a crowd; but when you are removed, by inevitable age, infirmity or death, what becomes of the host of admirers who know no church but CHAPIN? These are candid and true thoughts, uttered frankly and in candor. Will you, my dear Sir, so receive them?

Yours faithfully,
JAMES COOK RICHMOND, Presbyter.

ANOTHER DEFENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION—THE PRINTING AFFAIR.—The *Constitution* of Thursday has the following:

"We have recently observed a statement which originated in one of the most unscrupulous of the Opposition papers in Philadelphia, and has been extensively copied by other papers hostile to the Democratic Party, to the effect that Mr. WENDELL, of this city, has a letter in his possession, addressed to him by the President, relative to the employment of money set apart for the public printing for the purpose of influencing certain newspapers to support the Administration.

As regards the letter alluded to, we have positive knowledge that not only has Mr WENDELL no such letter as that which it is said he possesses, but that he has no letter from the President on any subject relating to public printing, or, indeed, on any subject whatever—and never has had any letter of any kind from the President.

Now that the accusation of corruption and extravagance in the public expenditures with which the Opposition so persistently and confidently assailed the President and his Cabinet has proved to be false and calumnious, this new charge is made and circulated on the faith of anonymous scribblers for Opposition sheets, notorious for the recklessness of their statements. The publishers of this slander are well aware that there is not a scintilla of truth to support it, and that it is false from beginning to end. They know also that, owing to the watchful care and prudent economy of the President, the Printing Department of the Government, from being a source of extravagance and corruption, is now one of the best and most economically managed branches of the public service—that a dollar cannot be drawn from the Treasury for printing except in obedience to, and compliance with, the act of Congress—and that unless Congress deliberately annuls the wholesome and radical reforms which the President, through the agency of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, caused to be accomplished, and by which an *annual* saving of at least *one hundred thousand dollars* has been effected, the door is effectively closed against every species of corruption and lavish expenditure of the public money."

IMMENSE EMIGRATION ACROSS THE PLAINS.—The Secretary of the Columbus Ferry Company at Loup Fork informs the Omaha *Nebraskian* that the emigration across the Plains up to June 25, was as follows: 1,807 wagons, 20 hand-carts, 5,401 men, 424 women, 480 children, 1 610 horses, 406 mules, 6,010 oxen, and 6,000 sheep, had crossed this ferry at that point. This statement includes no portion of the Mormon emigration, but embraces merely California, Oregon, and Pike's Peak emigrants and their stock, all going westward. The returning emigration crossed at Shinn's Ferry, some fifteen miles below the confluence of the Loup Fork with the Platte. Many of the outward-bound emigrants also crossed at the same point, so that it is probable that not less than 4,000 wagons have passed over the military road westward from this city, since the 20th of March.

A Southern Argument in favor of the African Slave-trade.

From the Mobile Register, July 12.

The institution of Slavery has been engaged for near half a century in a fierce and vital struggle with fanaticism. It has borne the brunt of a fearful crusade, in which the mad zeal of misguided philanthropy, the radicalism of an infidel political philosophy, and the untiring artifices of national rivalries, have been combined for its overthrow and destruction. From perilous discomfiture in the first onslaught and the early stages of the struggles, it has at length risen to conquer the vantage ground, rolled back the tide of assault, and lacks now but little of a complete and conclusive victory. *But one more effort is wanting to consummate the victory. There is but one stronghold of its enemies which remains to be carried to complete its triumph and assure its welfare. That is the existing prohibition of the African Slave-trade.* Until that hostile fortress ceases to frown upon the confines of Slavery, the voice of true patriotism and statesmanship in these Southern States will not cease to cry out, in the language of the sagacious old Roman, *delenda est Carthago.*

We repel in advance the charge that, in venturing upon the discussion of this subject, we are aiding to introduce a new and disorganizing element into the political issues on which parties are at present associated, or that we are casting an apple of discord among the Southern people, pregnant with mischief and damage to their interests. We do not propose now to engraft this question upon our party platform, or make it the shibboleth of our political fraternity. *Thorough as are our convictions upon the merits of the question, we are satisfied the time is not ripe for making it a political and party issue.* Not only is the public sentiment of the North unanimous against the measure in question, *but the mind of the South is as yet unprepared for it.* Our purpose is to assist in developing and elucidating the question for the consideration of the Southern people, nor can we perceive any reasonable objection to agitating the thoughts of an enlightened and self-governing people upon a subject which deeply concerns their interests to meditate and understand. We are decidedly of opinion that both the honor and the interests of these Southern States require *that the Federal statutes against the African Slave-trade should be repealed*, and that the treaty complications of our Government with other nations denouncing the traffic and aiming at its prohibition should be withdrawn from.

It is unquestionable that all this action of our Federal Government against the African Slave-trade is based upon the idea and assumption that Slavery is in itself sinful and criminal. All the ingenuity and sophistry cannot resist the stern logic of this conclusion. The morality of the African Slave-trade cannot be separated from that of the institution of Slavery. *If the African Slave-trade is wrong, and sinful, and infamous, the same is also true not only of our inter-state Slave-trade, but of our institution of Slavery itself.* He who receives and enjoys stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, is equally criminal with the thief. If the African Slave-trade is wicked and criminal now, it was so during all the times when our country was stocked with negroes from Africa. If it was sinful and infamous then to bring slaves from Africa, it was equally so to receive and purchase and hold them, and the vice and infamy of the tenure has been transmitted and perpetuated to the present time, stamping and pervading the whole institution of Slavery at the South with crime, and branding every slaveholder in the land with the mark of guilt and dishonor. It will be observed that it is not merely the inhumanities which were practised in the transportation of the negroes from Africa—"the horrors of the middle passage"—that is denounced—it is the traffic in general and *per se*, however humanely conducted, and although the negroes may have been transferred from a condition of Slavery in Africa to the same in this country.

Now the question arises, is it consistent with the self-respect, the dignity, the honor of the Southern people, to rest satisfied under the degrading stigma upon their most essential political institution which these statutes against the Slave-trade clearly imply? Whatever may be their views as to the policy of reopening the trade, should they continue tamely to acquiesce in those odious laws, and thus to stand convicted before the world, on their own tacit confession, of a magnitude of guilt in effect characterized as equivalent to the atrocious crime of piracy? Will the Southern people content themselves with the mere material enjoyment of their Slavery institution, regardless of and indifferent to whatever degrading aspersions may be cast upon it? Is this worthy of a proud, independent and chivalrous people? If they sincerely believe, as they claim, that Slavery is right must they not feel and admit that they stand disgraced as long as they forbear to demand that every law reflecting however remotely upon the institution shall be expunged from the statute book? For our part as a Southern man, persuaded and convinced of the morality of slavery, and devoted to it as the beneficent source and wholesome foundation of our civilization, *we chafe with a scarcely repressible impatience under the degrading reflection which these Slave trade statutes cast upon our institutions and our people*; and we cannot conceive how any Southern man, who is imbued with a proper sensibility in regard to the honor and rights of his section, can fail to rebel with all the feelings of his nature against it Well may our boasted pride and chivalry be turned in mockery and taunt against us, if we continue on unprotesting in a political community whose records and whose living laws proclaim our disgrace and infamy. Would the people of the North submit to such a degradation? Their ancestors, in the colonial infancy of New England, as it has been said, "went to war with Great Britain on a preamble," so sensitive were they to their rights and their honor. Suppose the federal legislature should pass a law stigmatizing their fishing trade, or any of their political or social institutions, or any of their branches of industry—their clamors would fill the land, and the heroic memories of Bunker Hill would be invoked in resistance to the insult. And are we of the South so lost to every sense and suggestion of honor, of patriotic pride, and of loyalty to our institutions, as that we will not unite our voices in sternly demanding that the statute book of our common country be purged of every offensive aspersion upon us?

It is suggested by some in opposition to these views that the generation of the Southern people living at the time these laws were passed, and who acquiesced in and favored their enactment, must be supposed not to have been wanting in a proper sense of honor, and a disposition to rebel against any degrading and unjust stigma upon their institutions. But we must remember that Slavery was very differently regarded then from what it is now. *The Southern mind at that period admitted Slavery to be an evil, and morally wrong, and only apologized for it.* Under such a conviction, it could not but sanction the laws prohibiting and enforcing the African Slave-trade. The example of the Southern people of that day in the premises cannot with any reason be appealed as furnishing an argument with us, who believe it to be right in every respect, against the views we have advanced in these remarks.

We shall recur to this subject. We will conclude at present with the opinion that the reopening of the African Slave trade, or its continued prohibition, is a question which properly belongs to the several Slaveholding States and should be remitted to their determination. It immediately concerns their interests and their industry as an important and vital economical question. They are entirely competent to resolve it, and should insist upon having the exclusive control over it.

SIX MONTHS' DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN WATERS.—The list of disasters on the Western waters during the first six months of the present year, sums up a heavier loss of boats, property and lives, than at any former period. The following is the recapitulation:

Boats snagged	22
Boats exploded	4
Boats burned	26
Lost by collision	13
Lost by Rock Island Bridge	1
Lost by running against banks	2
Boats foundered	3
Sunk by ice	2
Lost in storm	1
Total number of boats lost	74
Flatboats lost	36
Lives lost	327
Value of boats and cargoes	$1,770,520

ENLARGEMENT OF AUBURN STATE PRISON.—The Auburn *Advertiser*, July 16, says: "The prospect is flattering that relief is soon to be furnished in the enlargement of the Prison. An architect has been appointed by the Governor to make an examination of the Prison building, and report the best and most feasible plan for enlarging the same. The gentleman charged with this work arrived in the city, from Albany, yesterday, and at once entered upon his duty. As we understand it, there are two propositions under consideration for the enlargement. One is to raise the roof of the building and add another tier of cells—making six tier in all—and the other is to extend the north wing to such a distance as will furnish the required room. Which of those plans will be finally adopted by the architect has not yet transpired."

THE BLOOMERS IN NEW-YORK.—Mrs. Doctor LYDIA SAYER HASBROUCK, who edits a little paper at Middletown, N. Y., recommends that the next Bloomerite, or "Dress Reform" Convention, be held in this City, for reasons which she assigns, as follows:

"In my mind no better thing could be done for advancing our cause—in no way can we bring its merits so effectually before the world—as to hold our next meeting in New-York City. Here are published the leading papers of our country; here is any reform or agitation placed before the public mind as it can be nowhere else, and here we earnestly hope to hear the next Convention is to be called. Many reformers would like to visit the City in company with their brothers and sisters; the expense of staying there need be no more than in any other place. Then, will not all say go, and we will have a meeting there that will do us good to think upon."

AN IMPOSTOR DETECTED.—A man, who pretended to be a brother of the famous RAREY, and who has been lecturing in various quarters on the secret of horse-taming, has been arrested in Pittsburgh as an impostor. The *Chronicle* says: "His real name is FRANK BARCLAY, and about 13 years since he worked as a carpenter in Alleghany City. Subsequently he gave up the business, and obtaining a place in the office of Dr. WM. BIDDLE, studied dentistry under that gentleman. About this time he seduced a girl in Alleghany City, and afterwards borrowed a sum of money from his victim, which he refused to repay her. Criminal proceedings were at once instituted against him, but before the matter reached Court he sloped, and this was the last heard here of FRANK until he turned up among us this week as a professional horse tamer. A gentleman recognized the fellow on the occasion of his first exhibition at PATTERSON'S stable, and the next day called on him and had him own up to his imposture. He stated that he thought 13 years' absence would have so changed him as to render his recognition scarcely possible, and that at all events he understood the principle of horse-taming quite as well as RAREY, and only needed the name to make the thing take—hence the assumption of the patronymic."

How Peculation is Prevented at the Royal Mint.

The means employed at the Royal Mint for the prevention of peculation is a subject of interest to the public, and visitors to that remarkable manufactory, bewildered with the sight of thousands of pounds' worth of the precious metals scattered around them in apparently careless profusion, inevitably ask the question of their guide, "How are losses avoided?' It will be our task to explain the arrangements in existence for protecting the valuable materials intrusted to the Queen's money-makers for conversion into coin, and to show how it happens that, under the judicious mastership of Dr. GRAHAM, little or no loss occurs in the various manipulations to which gold and silver are submitted in their transit as ingots from the Bank of England to their return to it from Tower-hill as current coin of the realm.

At the head of each room wherein the necessary operations are carried on, is a responsible officer, who has during the day complete control over a "stronghold" built of stone, and having an iron door fitted with two admirably constructed locks. Imagining, then, that a coinage of gold is being executed, that the whole of these strongholds are filled with rich yellow metal in its various stages of progress, that it is 8 o'clock in the morning, and that all the workmen and boys are assembled—let our readers suppose that a portion of the contents of these golden reservoirs is then brought forth to be forwarded on its important mission. In order, however, that our explanation may be the more clear, we will take the liberty of numbering the rooms or officers aforenamed as 1, 2, 3 and 4, and then enumerate their duties and practices, so far as regards safe custody of the metal. No. 1 has charge of the rolling-room, in which place the first change from the rough bar of the melting-house towards the bright and cheerful-looking sovereign takes place, and receives from the master melter a detachment of gold bars, with a certificate of their weight, as per Mint-office scales. As, however, it is a rule in the Mint to take nothing of the kind upon trust, No. 1 straightway causes the whole detachment, in companies of five or six, to be passed through his own scales, noting in the room journal their aggregate weight, with such difference, plus or minus, as haply he may find, compared with that with which he has been debited. No. 1 thus becomes, *pro tem.*, sole proprietor of a number of bars of gold, the weight of which, to the hundredth of an ounce, he of his own knowledge is assured. He next gives out a sufficient quantity of them to last his workmen a given time, and locks up the rest in his stronghold. The lamination now commences, and the rigid bars, thanks to the action of powerful machinery which never tires, and the activity of workpeople who are paid by the piece, but who sometimes do tire, even of money making, are attenuated until they become mere ribbons. These are brought, of course, to a gauged thickness and width, their waste ends are cut off, and with all splinters, fragments and scraps, they are made ready for weighment once more. Accurate weighing, and a perfect knowledge of the extent of any variation which may have resulted from any part of the working processes, enable the officer now to determine, to the hundredth part of an ounce—the smallest decimal weight used in this branch of the establishment—whether he has received back all the gold he gave out. If not, a rigid search of the room and of the workpeople in it follows. If so, another batch is given forth from the depth of the stronghold, whilst the ribbons pass forward from iron trucks, with their appended weight, to officer No. 2. Leaving Messieurs the rollers to "break down" other bars, we will follow the ribbons. No. 2 takes note of the ticketed weight, but he does not believe it, any more than No. 1 believed his ticket from the Mint officer. He, too, appeals to trial by scales, records the difference, if any, which they reveal, and delivers the material to the workers. These forthwith fall to at adjusting the ribbons, equalizing them in thickness, yet further, and in punching out "blanks" from end to end of them, which accomplished, No. 2 prepares to ascertain whether in altered form he, too, has received from his men just weight. Again the scales, faithful ministers of justice, give their verdict, "honest" or "dishonest," "careful" or "careless," and the officer acquits or admonishes, or makes search, as he finds it right. Assuming that all is well, No. 2 affixes two tickets to the products of the operations of the day, one to pass forward with the blank pieces to No. 3, and one with the perforated strips, or "straps," as they call them in the Calcutta Mint, to the melter. Leaving the latter to deal in his own way with the scrap, let us pursue the golden pellets to officer No. 3. Again the oracle of the Mint, the weighing-beam, is applied to test the truth of the ticket forwarded, and its answer is duly registered, with differences, if any. After thus weighing the blanks in bulk, this officer distributes them among a bench of judges, who test their individual merits, and pass sentence of approval or condemnation on each—these are the automaton balances of Napier. The medium pieces are by them approved and deposited for coining in a central box, or rejected and impelled into the condemned apartment for remelting. After this operation the blanks are gathered together and weighed in small batches of 180 ounces, or 15 pounds troy. From great accuracy of workmanship, 180 ounces of sovereigns must consist of 701 pieces; consequently No. 3 officer in his weighing also counts his embryo money. Now they are deposited—the good ones, that is—in bags, and are handed forward to officer No. 4, ticketed as before. These bags of gold—henceforth known as "journeys," from the old Norman-French word *journée*, a day's work—are next weighed again, then given forth for marking, annealing, blanching, drying, and stamping—processes which, in conjunction with a full account of the whole art of money-making, will be explained in successive numbers of this magazine, commencing next week; and are then, after yet another weighing at the Mint-office scales, transmitted to the Bank of England, and thence scattered through the rivers, streams, and tributaries of general circulation.

It will be seen, then, that there are complete and distinct checks against peculation in each department of the Mint, and that correctness of weighing is the officer's sheet-anchor. As regards visitors, there are notices affixed in every room forbidding them to touch the work in progress, except when placed in their hands for examination by the messenger or guide who accompanies them, and who explains—in his own way—the manipulations going on. Thus immunity from loss is attained. It may be stated, however, that before any workman is allowed to pass the police at the gate after once entering to his duty in the morning, he must deposit with the seargeant a certificate, signed by one of the four intelligent gentlemen upon whom, for convenience sake only, we have in this paper conferred numbers, and which removes responsibility to the officer giving it.—*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

CASE OF RUSSIAN JUSTICE.—Last December an officer in the elegant uniform of the Chevalier Guards galloped along one of the most crowded and fashionable streets in Petersburgh. Passing a *magasin dè modes*, he saw a charming young girl enter. He followed her, and was struck by her cheerful but modest grace, and the freshness and tenderness which distinguished her. On her retiring, he learnt that she was the daughter of a poor *tchinowich*, (civilian,) that the shop-people worked for her at a low rate, from admiration of her youth and character, and that she would return at six.

That officer, with two of his friends, indulged in a sumptuous dinner, inflaming his passions with costly champagne. But exactly at six, a large and gorgeous *troika* (a double-seated sledge) stopped near the *magasin*, harnessed with three splendid horses. The poor Olga advanced, was instantly half-stifled in a fur cloak, lifted into the *troika*, carried on to Czarsko Zelo, where a convenient and lonely house of entertainment awaited them, and was there brutally ravished, after indignantly rejecting every kind of bribe. But her resistance was so violent that she disfigured the faces of her assailants.

On her return her father appealed to the hated police, but in vain. The police-master assured him that the criminals could not be identified. On this her brother, an officer in the country regiment, was written to. He was indefatigable in his inquiries, discovering that three officers had suddenly announced themselves sick, to hide the scars in their faces, wrote a petition to the Emperor, and succeeded in awaking his sympathy. The police-master was summoned, and the Czar charged him instantly to procure a true report of what had passed. This was done. The criminal was Prince Galitzin.

But mark the punishment: The Czar instantly compelled him to marry the sufferer, endowed her on the spot with half his worldly goods, making her at once very wealthy, and then immediately issued a ukase of divorce, leaving her entirely free. All the three officers were transported to a country regiment, deep in the heart of Russia, and were refused any rise in military rank.

Never was poetical justice more rapid and more complete. The sentence does honor to the Emperor, and almost makes us long, in certain cases, for an omnipotent despot. But this is not the only instance in which Alexander II. has given proofs of a good heart and great vigor.

The circumstance has excited an immense sensation in the Russian capital, and will doubtless have good results.

Somebody was describing to young Dumas, lately, the death of a distinguished man, in the following terms: "He seated himself, he turned his head, removed his spectacles, and—was gone!" "Ah!" said the young scapegrace, "he took off his spectacles first. Then he was at least spared the pain of seeing himself die."

The Fourth of July in London—Speeches of Messrs. Dallas and John Bright.

A dinner to celebrate the eighty-third anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, took place on the evening of July 4, at St. James' Hall, under the auspices of the American Association, one of the principal objects of which is to afford assistance to necessitous Americans in London, and thus to prevent them from becoming dependent on the charity of the benevolent in this country. The Chair was taken by Gen. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, United States Consul in London; and there were about 170 gentlemen present, besides a considerable number of ladies in the galleries.

The hall was profusely decorated with the blended flags of the United States and Great Britain. At one end of it were portraits of WASHINGTON and his wife, and at the other a full-length portrait of Queen VICTORIA, forwarded by her Majesty for the occasion. There was an excellent band, which played at intervals some of the principal national airs of the United States and the mother country.

Among the gentlemen present were: His Excellency Mr. Dallas, the American Minister; Mr. J. Bright, M. P.; Mr. Digby Seymour, M. P.; Capt. O'Connell; Mr. Philip N. Dallas, Secretary of the American Legation; Mr. B. Moran, Second Secretary of the American Legation; Judge Pascal, of Texas; Mr. James Rodney Crosky, Gen. Vandenburgh, Mr. Hunt, Col. Jos. L. Chester, Dr. W. R. Ballard, Mr. N. S. Dodge, Major J. B. Wheelock, Mr. John Shapter, Capt. Edward, Mr. G. Tinker, (of New-York,) Mr. Carlos E. Morrell, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. J. G. Drake, Mr. James Cropsey, M. M. Lorsent, (of Brussels,) Mr. John S. Rarey, Mr. C. Billings, Mr. J. C. Brown, Dr. Pointer, (of Tennessee,) &c.

The Chairman proposed, as the first toast, "The day we celebrate." He observed that that day 83 years ago there were thirteen States in America, containing three millions of people, subject to a foreign government and a despotic sovereign; but, a fiat having issued from Heaven that they should no longer be subject to sovereign domination, a band of patriots, of every denomination, united to secure the freedom of their country. Inspired by the wisdom of ages, they declared the colonies of America free and independent, and GEORGE III. had no longer a single subject from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Florida. They were met to celebrate the independence of a country which had grown with a giant's growth, and attained more than a giant's power, and on them developed the duty of commemorating that anniversary in a befitting manner.

The toast having been drunk with great cordiality, and the band having played "Yankee Doodle,"

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, responded. He said that was a day peculiarly regarded by the citizens of the United States, wherever they might be, whether in the crowded capitals of Europe, aboard their vessels on the boundless sea, in the silent solitudes of woods and prairies, or at the hearths of their homes. Its recurrence would cause emotions of exulting patriotism to swell in every bosom. At that moment there were thirty millions delighting to recall the ennobling characteristics of the national anniversary. On what part of the earth's surface might not their countrymen be found! and how inspiring it was to know and feel that, while they were there pledging to the proud past and the glorious future of their native land, that pledge was simultaneously uttered by millions of hearts encircling the globe! (Cheers.) Without indulging in a word of unkind retrospection, they had just cause for perpetuating the celebration of the 4th of July, 1776. It was the birthday of a free nation, which in eighty-three years—the measure of a single human life—with unexampled celerity of progress, had placed herself, in all the attributes of intellect, morals, religion, power and honor, on acknowledged equality with the most ancient and the most civilized. (Loud cheers.) It was an epoch signalized by a rare, if not unsurpassed, combination, upon the scene of public action, of virtue, wisdom and valor. It was that era in the course of human events which drew together and permanently clustered from infant and widely separated countries such towering models for universal reverence as Washington, Franklin, Hancock and Adams. It was the spring-time, and the spring fountain, too, of great principles, of social and political amelioration; in fact, of an entire governmental system whose expansion attested its excellence, and of whose quiet, deep, widening and onward current he might be pardoned for saying, "*Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævo.*" (Cheers.) There was a regenerative stimulus for homogeneous populations in the very word "independence." It was at present infusing fresh life and rekindling energies which had lain torpid for centuries, in one of Europe's fairest and most interesting regions. The sound harmonised with onward and upward aspirations, and was therefore almost magical in its effects. Where identity of race, of language, of literature, of sentiment, of thought, of manners, of faith, of traditions, of customs, was the product of ages, there union and independence ought to be and must be irrepressible hopes. Such was their case in '76, and such was Italy's now. (Cheers.) He avoided allusion to the merits of the present war, or of its origin, or of its actors, referring only to it as resembling their colonial contest in its fundamental and soul-renovating wish for national independence. (Hear, hear.) Many and mournful differences in the two situations might doubtless be shown; but among those differences let them not rank the seemingly inconsistent and dangerous aid accepted from an arbitray monarch. America could never disclaim the gratitude she owed to that same France, under the rule of a Bourbon, whose succours, in blood and treasure, were now, under the rule of a Bonaparte, being similarly lavished on the plains of Lombardy. [Great cheering.] Independence, then, has lost none of its attractions since July, 1776. Why should it not frankly recognize still incipient nationalities, however weak or however strong? Fortunately, too, in the order of Providence, it never failed to be, like mercy, "twice blessed; blessing him that gives and him that takes." It was an unmixed good. Who now doubted that the vast empire of Great Britain had immensely benefitted by the conversion of her western colonies into several confederated States? Who doubted that since the fierce passions of revolutionary strife had died away, a keen yet generous competition in the pursuits of commerce, of science, of art, and of renown, had enriched and elevated the people of both countries? [Cheers.] Yes, the country in which they were enjoying communion and hospitality, and the country to which they gave their allegiance and their love, might well unite in grateful eulogy of the declaration of American independence. In the spirit of these desultory remarks, he would offer the sentiment, "Success to national independence whenever and wherever honestly and naturally sought." [Cheers.]

The Chairman then successively proposed "The President of the United States" and "The Queen," which were received with equal cordiality.

The next toast was "The Memory of Washington," which was succeeded by "The Diplomatic Service of the United States" and its "Consular Service," which were respectively acknowledged by Mr. DALLAS and the Chairman, the latter having been proposed by Mr. CROSKEY.

The Chairman then proposed, "Non-intervention, the true policy of free Governments," coupling with it the name of Mr. BRIGHT.

Mr. BRIGHT, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, proceeded to acknowledge the toast. He said that he felt grateful for the way in which they had received the name of one who was almost a stranger to all in the room. (Cries of "No, no.") He was here this evening because he felt profound sympathy and profound admiration for those broad principles of equality and civil right on which the American constitution is founded. (Cheers.) He was a citizen of a country in which monarchy had endured for centuries, and in which it had never been more respected than at the present moment—a country in which a mixed constitution existed, but which he took the liberty to think was not quite equally mixed, a country in which were laid the foundations of that freedom of which they, the American people, were so justly proud. [Cheers.] In connection with the toast with which his name had been coupled he gave it is heartiest and his strongest assent. That toast practically meant that non-intervention was the true policy of the United States and of England, for there were few Governments in the world which were free except the Government of the United States and that of the United Kingdom. To the people of America the doctrine of non-intervention was not new. It was as old as their independence, and took its origin on the same day. A legacy which the prescient mind of WASHINGTON had bequeathed to them was never to entangle themselves in alliances with foreign States. But that which has been a settled faith in America has unhappily been repudiated as foolish on this side of the Atlantic, and the results of the different policy pursued by the two countries was visible in the fact that our Chancellor of the Exchequer would soon have to ask for the financial wants of this country, five times as much as the financial Minister will ask of the people of the United States. [Loud cheers.] On this great question of policy the people of this country were as children, to whom at length a ray of light had been given after having been the victims of a phantom fraught with the greatest danger. Mr. BRIGHT then proceeded to contrast the different policies of the Executives of the two countries, and said that there was no fear of the President between the sessions of Congress plunging the country into an expensive and disastrous war. There was no tradition in the United States that it was necessary to keep up a large fleet to make their weight and counsels felt in the various European Courts. Had the same policy which WASHINGTON enunciated eighty years ago been pursued in this country, no man would be now speculating on the probabilities of Lord DERBY, or Lord PALMERSTON, or any other Minister dragging England into the struggle in Italy. [Cheers.] The whole question was one of sentiment, and sentiment alone. He was glad to believe that an increasing feeling of the folly of such a policy was springing up in England, and rapidly assimilating itself to the feeling in the United States. [Cheers.] The principle of small armaments was excellent, for if the principle of having a small but sufficient navy were carried out there would be small inducement for rushing into strife. Large armaments, besides, were antagonistic to liberty, for supposing one man in England was intrusted with the command of 400,000 or 500,000 where would liberty be then? [Cheers.] After commenting on the present advantages and glorious future of the States, he expressed his opinion, in conclusion, that after numerous generations of Englishmen had passed away the existence and prosperity of the United States would be a blessing to countless millions and an example to freemen in every part of the world. [Loud cheering, which was repeatee over and ever again, the audience rising twice in its enthusiasm to do honor to Mr. BRIGHT.]

Among the other toasts were "The Press," proposed by Col. J. L. CHESTER; "England and the United States of America—the bulwarks of civil and religious liberty;" proposed by Gn. VANDENBURGH, and responded to by Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, M. P.; "Commerce, the bond of peace between nations;" and "The American Association in London."

The festivities were protracted till after midnight, and the proceedings altogether testified undiminished interest in the occasion of the gathering.

POLITICAL.

Shall the South Accept Douglas?

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

The question here proposed is not designed merely to startle our readers; neither do we take it as a text of an indignation article. Looking upon it as a question that must be met squarely if it be brought upon us, and believing that South Carolina should decide her course in the matter by considerations of prudence and policy, tempered throughout with principle, it appears rational that she should canvass it fairly and impartially. It will perhaps be said that we are meddling with a foregone conclusion in even suggesting the possibility of our State's taking a part in advancing Senator DOUGLAS to the Presidency of the Union. But this notion cannot well be held, when the people of the State have never had the subject directly before them, and when indeed it is not known how our leaders have determined the question for themselves.

There are several disconnected reflections that may serve to elicit thought upon the subject matter of our interrogatory, and we simply note them down for what they are worth.

1. Senator DOUGLAS is probably the most available man in the Democratic ranks for the next Presidency; in fact, it is conceded on all hands that (with the support of the united South) his success in the race would be next to certain.

2. Senator DOUGLAS is a recognized National Democrat, and identical in feeling and action with the Southern Democrats, except in the single point of Congressional legislation for the direct protection of Slave-property in the territories. He is a non-interventionist in the sense of the term held to be correct by the Democrats of the North,—in the sense of the term which Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has declared "an overwhelming majority" of the Southern people held in the settlement of the great territorial question of 1850 and 1851,—in the sense which Mr. STEPHENS himself now holds to be the fair construction of that principle of compromise.

3. If Mr. DOUGLAS is not to be elected President, Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, or some worse Abolitionist may be; and if we are to decide between the two alternatives, is it better to take the latter? Will posterity hold us justified in such a step? The expectation is absurd, in the present condition of things, that the election of a Black Republican will bring about disunion. There is too much prosperity, too much contentment, too large a feeling of security at the South to admit the idea of her revolutionizing on account of the mere result of any election unaccompanied by over-acts of tyranny and oppression. If this supposed good then is not to be anticipated, have we any other cause to prefer the rule of a Black Republican President to that of a Northwestern Democrat?

4. There appears at present to be no other man than DOUGLAS upon whom the Democratic party at the North can concentrate with effect, or in other words, under whose banners they can defeat all the elements of the opposition.

5. These Northern Democrats ask the nomination of DOUGLAS at the hands of the people of the South, in order that they may vanquish their and our enemies in that quarter of the Union, holding forth to us the promise that with another defeat, the host of Black Republicanism will be broken to pieces and the power of the Democracy for good be permanently established north of Mason & Dixon's line.

6. *Is it possible at present to erect a great Southern Sectional Party at a sacrifice of the old Democratic organization?* If so, then might our people be appealed to with some show of reason to turn away from every thing that will not lead directly on to that consummation? Then, perhaps, might there be some pretence for persuading them that the election of a Black Republican President is a thing to be desired. But where is the indication that such a Southern party is had in anticipation anywhere throughout the South, except in the *sanctums* of certain zealous newspaper editors? Where is there a flaw at present in the separate Democratic organizations of the States of the South? Where is there any evidence of a prospective disruption of this party machinery? If BANKS shall be elected President,—if even SEWARD could be the man,—is it credible that the Democratic Party, having fought together to avert that result and still standing together on all essential principles, would fall to pieces on the event? If the South should be ready then to move for disunion, of course the strictly sectional line would at once be drawn; but if not, is it to be supposed that the South, in the Union, would give up the power of her Democratic position, would throw off her tens of thousands of friends at the North, and draw within herself to no purpose? Such a course on her part is far from probable. It cannot be but that our friends who secretly hope for good in this respect, from the elevation of a Black Republican to the Presidency, will be egregiously disappointed. Neither will the result cause disunion, nor will it bring about the formation of a purely Southern party. It would seem then to be a most mistaken policy, to allow ourselves to be beaten in the Presidential race by a Black Republican, if we can do any better,—and is, or is not, the election of DOUGLAS a better alternative?

7. Senator DOUGLAS is an able and an ambitious man. If elected President, his surest road to an enduring greatness, to an immortality of renown, would lie in the path of Constitutional duty, and fidelity to the great principles which underlie our confederated republican form of Government. In the pursuit of this course, he must necessarily defend every section of the Union against the inroads of any aggressive policy on the part of other sections; and most especially would he be apt to see in the maintenance of the great Southern section's perfect equality a political "rock of ages" upon which to rest his fame as one of the American Presidents. Is Mr. DOUGLAS a man of this calibre? And if so, might we not at least be assured of fair dealing and equal justice under his administration.

We have thrown out these several considerations as food for thought. For ourself personally, we have no leaning towards Senator DOUGLAS, but rather the contrary. Yet it will probably become a question, whether, to prevent the election of a Black Republican, it may not be necessary for the South to unite upon the Senator from Illinois. Objectionable as his course has been in several particulars of late, it may be that his availability for this emergency should not be too angrily viewed by the South. It is on this account alone that we suggest the several propositions above given. These things should be thought about calmly and dispassionately.

General Houston on Americanism.

The following letter from Gen. HOUSTON appears in the Galveston *Union*. The General declares tha Americanism in Texas is dead and buried:

DEAR SIR: Since my reply to your letter I have seen the letter referred to [Gen. HOUSTON'S Independence letter of July 24, 1855], and with pleasure say to you in return for your courtesy, that I have not known, since 1855, of the existence of any organization in this State of the Know-Nothing Order, nor of any intention ever to revive it. For my own part, I am not in favor of again agitating that or any other "ism." It was stated, years since, that Know-Nothing-ism was dead—and I have so regarded it.

There are "isms" of a most dangerous character which threaten our safety as well as our existence, to which I am unalterably opposed. These are the "isms" of Nullification, Secession and Disunion, and which are in vogue with many men, who claim to be friends of the South, but are in reality demagogues, who live on agitation, hoping to be elevated by the confusion of the times. Many of these are prominent advocates for re-opening the African Slave trade, than which no greater evil is to be apprehended to the South. If this were once done, the South would be overrun by African barbarians, and our lives, and, what is worse, our homes and our families, would be subject to their barbarities—and in no possible way advance our general or national prosperity. In my opinion, all these devices are intended to bring about disunion. Hence I am opposed to all "isms," and henceforth will rely for safety and free government upon the Constitution and the Union. They embrace all that can exist of freedom and regulative liberty among men. Under their protecting ægis we can enjoy everything. Without them, the reflecting mind can expect nothing but anarchy and ruin to the best hopes of mankind. In haste, thine truly,

SAM. HOUSTON.

The Mississippi Democracy.

The Democratic nominees in Mississippi are JOHN S. PETTUS, for Governor, and B. R. WEBB, for Secretary of State. The Convention, among other violent demonstrations, adopted the following decided resolution:

"That, in the event of the election of a Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, by the suffrages of one portion of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States, upon the avowed purposes of that organization, Mississippi will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness, separately or in concert, to coöperate with her sister States of the South in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co-equal members of the Confederacy."

Political Items.

The Hon. ERASMUS D. BEACH, of Massachusetts, informs the Democracy of the State that he is weary of running for Governor, only to be beaten. He positively refuses to be brought out a fifth time. The following is his letter:

DEAR SIR: For four successive years the Democracy of the Commonwealth have honored me with nominations for Governor. I cannot be otherwise than profoundly grateful for this unsought distinction. You know what my wishes and purposes were a year ago, and which with reluctance I yielded to the earnest importunity of personal friends. The reasons then urged do not exist now. It is due to the party to be apprized thus early of my desire and determination not again to be a candidate, and this I beg to do through you, in such way as you shall deem most advisable. With sentiments of high personal respect, your obedient servant,

E. D. BEACH.

The Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, M. C. from Indiana, edits a good Republican paper, the *Register*, at South Bend, and defines his position as follows:

"We differ somewhat from those ardent cotemporaries who demand the nomination of their favorite 'Representative Man,' whether popular or unpopular, and who insist that this must be done, 'even if we are defeated.' We do agree with them in declaring that we shall go for no man who does not prefer Free Labor and its extension, to Slave Labor and its extension; who, though mindful of the impartiality which should characterize the Executive of the whole Union, will not fail to rebuke all new plots for making the Government the propagandist of Slavery, and compel promptly and efficiently the suppression of that horrible slave-trade which the whole civilized world has banned as infamous, piratical and accursed. But in a Republican National Convention, if any man could be found, North, South, East or West, whose integrity, whose life and whose avowals, rendered him unquestionably safe upon these questions, and who could yet poll one, two or three hundred thousand votes more than any one else, we believe it would be both wisdom and duty, patriotism and policy, to nominate him by acclamation, and thus render the contest an assured success from its very opening. In a word, if heroic old ZACK TAYLOR were alive, although he might not be technically a straight Republican, we should most cheerfully vote for him for President, as we did once before."

It may be recollected that the Ohio Republican State Convention adopted a resolution of censure, aimed at the Massachusetts Two years' Amendment, and specifying South Carolina as a State where a similar law is in force. This is denied. The South Carolina Deputy Secretary of State writes to a German editor, in Cleveland, as follows:

"In answer to your letter of the 4th of this month, I would state that a foreigner, under the present law, so soon as he has taken the oath of allegiance, and has received his certificate under the seal of the clerk of the court, is entitled to all the privileges of a native born citizen. There was a law in this State, ratified on the 26th of March, 1784, which prevented the foreigner from voting until he had been two years in possession of his certificate of citizenship; but this law is repealed."

PERSONAL.

Father Chiniquy writes to a friend in this City, under date of July 14, in a desponding strain. He says: "I am going back to my little colony with a truly broken heart. I have not been able to sleep a single moment this night, having constantly before my eyes the imminent ruin of my dear colony." It is understood that the reverend gentleman's efforts to raise funds at the East have been attended with ill success. A correspondent sends us the following sketch of incidents in the early life of Father Chiniquy: "While Mr. Chiniquy was a child, his father owned and allowed him to read the New Testament, though forbidden by his priest. The father died, and the son, then but nine years of age, was sent to college, pursued all other requisite studies, and when twenty-five years old was ordained; during all that period the Bible being to him a 'sealed book.' After passing many years as a missionary, he became the settled pastor of about 1,000 families of French Canadians, residing in Kankakee County, Ill. The lessons of wisdom learned from the Scriptures during early childhood, now blossomed and bore fruit. He purchased and distributed among his people two hundred copies of the New Testament, which were read with eagerness, and the Holy Spirit enlightening their minds; a greater supply of the books was demanded, than Mr. Chiniquy was able to purchase; but having at heart the spiritual interests of his people, he applied to Rev. Mr. Cyr, a Presbyterian clergyman of Montreal, for aid. Mr. Cyr having visited the colony in Kankakee, presented the facts to the churches in Montreal and vicinity, who immediately voted that five hundred copies of the Scriptures should be placed to the order of Mr. Chiniquy."

General Anson Jones, of Texas, is publishing, in parts, a labored response to Gen. Houston's speech in the Senate, to defend himself from imputations which he declares to be unjust. The introductory paragraphs of Gen. Jones' letter are personal. He says: "Had Gen. Houston possessed the courage he boasts of, in the numerous autobiographies he has given to the world, I should have been spared even this appeal. But, for my family, for my children, born upon the soil I helped to redeem from Mexican vassalage, I am driven to the alternative of exposing an irresponsible caluminator, who uses his high station to injure those he hates; and who hates all who will not be his pliant tools."

Mr. Simeon Bushnell, the last of the Oberlin Rescuers, was released from prison last week, and on arriving at his home in Oberlin, was received with great public demonstrations. A meeting was organized, speeches were made, and resolutions offered, and Mr. Bushnell was called out. He declared his determination to assist the escape of fugitives from slavery, undeterred by fears of a renewal of his punishment.

At the recent commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., the degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Thomas Carlton, Sen., agent of the M. E. Book Concern, New-York; the Rev. Geo. F. Brown, of the New Jersey conference; the Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of the East Baltimore Conference. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Dr. McClintock.

The health of Gen. Twiggs is fully restored. During his recent severe illness, he persisted in the performance of all official duties which could be conducted in his apartment, signing papers and issuing orders.

John Randolph's inkstand is now in the possession of Mr. Robert Morris, of Louisville, Ky., having been presented to him by Dr. Henry, of Florida.

A portrait of Ex-Governor Washburn has been ordered from Mr. Wight of Boston, to be placed in the new Hall at Williams College.

General "Tom Thumb," having made his fortune abroad, is about to return to his home in Bridgeport, and settle down for life.

On Sunday a funeral sermon in memory of Rufus Choate was preached by the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, his pastor.

MICELLANEOUSS.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of Trade of Chicago, the custom prevailing among elevator men of speculating in grain belonging to other parties, by selling, shipping, or loaning the same, thereby jeopardizing the interest of owners, and exercising an improper influence on the trade, was brought up. Resolutions were passed deprecating the same, and that the Board deem it a duty to themselves and the public to expose on 'Change all transactions in the matter of issuing receipts for grain not actually put in store, or any other unfair transactions on the part of elevator men and all parties coöperating with them.

At Newburgh, N. Y., July 13, Mr. Stephen Rigney, a young man of 22 years, lost his life while endeavoring to save that of a woman. In company with this woman he was about getting into a small boat from Ramsdell & Co.'s dock, when she fell into the water, and in the effort to save her Rigney was drowned. The woman was saved by some men who saw the accident at a distance.

A new workshop within the State Prison inclosure at Trenton, N. J., has just been built for the accommodation of the prisoners employed in the manufacture of window shades. The building is about seventy feet long, and will enable the contractors to employ some fifty or sixty more hands—making the whole number about one hundred and twenty-five.

Street-railroads are a fixed fact in Cincinnati. The Common Council has granted charters for five different routes, and the City Auditor has been directed to advertise for bids.

The Annual Musical School at Geneseo, of which Prof. W. B. Bradbury is the Senior Principal, was opened on the 11th of July.

Meteorological Observations in the North Atlantic.

Commander MAURY issues the following circular:

At the instance of the Royal Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the British Government is just now commencing a series of observations in and around the North Atlantic Ocean, for the purpose of investigating the law of storms and other phenomena concerning the weather in and about the ocean.

The matter has been placed in charge of Admiral FITZROY, of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade and Admiralty, London, who calls on ships at sea as well as persons on shore for coöperation. The observations are to commence forthwith and to continue until September, 1860; and they relate principally to wind and weather.

Therefore, though observations with instruments in addition to those of the eye on the direction and force of the wind and the character of the weather are also desirable, yet the assistance to be rendered by those who will keep a journal, giving simply the force and direction of the wind and the character of the weather, twice a day, thus: June 22—N.W. fresh, (5,) cloudy, (with any further remarks that may seem needful,) will be highly important and thankfully received. The hours of observations, being 9 A. M. and P. M. of mean time at Greenwich, will be for Texas about 2:30 A. M. and P. M.; for New-Orleans about 3; for Georgia and Florida about 1:30; for Philadelphia about 4; and for Eastport, Maine, about 4:30 A. M. and P. M.

It is hoped that the masters of our coasting vessels will furnish at least EYE observations on wind and weather: also, that the fishermen will do the same, and last, though not least the farmers.

Admiral FITZROY has furnished me with a number of circulars and blank forms containing full particulars and giving detailed instructions to those who wish to observe; a copy of which I shall be happy to furnish to any one who will apply.

This is a beneficent undertaking, fraught with advantages alike to all on both sides of the Atlantic; and I hope my fellow-citizens will give it the encouragement and support it deserves, and that the Press generally will second this appeal by publishing the above and oblige, respectfully, &c.

OBSERVATORY, July 16, 1859. M. F. MAURY.

THE LATE SHIP-YARD RIOT IN BALTIMORE—ITS ORIGIN.—The Baltimore *Exchange* gives an elaborate explanation of the origin of the recent ship-yard riot in that city, and takes occasion to lament the general lawlessness that prevails in that community. It appears that the *Thistle*, the vessel which was to be repaired, has been sent to New-York for renovation. The *Exchange* draws the following sorry picture:

"The history of the whole affair, and its causes and consequences, is as follows: A South American gentleman, of large means, having recently purchased the bark *Thistle*, of this port, and intending to send her around Cape Horn with a cargo, was dissatisfied with her caulking, which had been done but a few weeks before at one of the yards in South Baltimore. He accordingly sent her to be re-caulked to the yard of Messrs. COOPER & SLICER, of whose work he had previously had satisfactory experience. It was to prevent the execution of the shipowner's orders that the attack was made, by EDWARDS and his confederates, upon the negro workmen, and it would astound the citizens of any civilized community, but that of Baltimore, to know, that the ruffians were able, fully and satisfactorily, to effect their purpose. The perfect impunity with which outrages of the same nature had been previously perpetrated, by the same parties, under the very eyes of the Police and with timely notice to the Mayor—the well-known recklessness and desperation of the outlaws themselves, emboldened by toleration and success, and actually governing, with absolute sway, a considerable portion of the town—and the manifest and serious peril of their displeasure and vengeance—all concurred to render the prosecution of the work upon the *Thistle* so unsafe, that it was discontinued for those reasons and none other. In plain words, the ship-owner could not have his vessel, repaired, simply and solely because it was the will and pleasure of EDWARDS and his associates, to do the work themselves, in their own way, or not permit it to be done, at all! The *Thistle*, accordingly, was cleared for New-York, whither she has proceeded, and where the job of recaulking her is to be concluded. It is not easy to describe the astonishment of her owner, upon being told that in the United States, under a Government professedly of freedom and law, he could not carry on an ordinary and lawful operation of commerce, in his own way, without placing at risk the lives of unoffending laborers—to say nothing of exposing his own valuable property to conflagration. We are mortified ourselves to confess, that although we have, for some days past, been in possession of the knowledge of all the facts, we have hesitated to draw the attention of the public to them, until the removal of the *Thistle* from the harbor has rendered it entirely safe to her owner for us to do so. We have been forced, on his account, to recognize the unhappy but unquestionable truth, that we live in a community where the law has no majesty or terrors and the strong hand is master. When we add that the ship-owner in question came to this city—attracted by the fidelity and skill of its shipwrights, and expressly for the purpose of ordering the construction of two fine vessels, in addition to the one which he purchashed—and that in consequence of the outrage of which we have spoken, he has transferred his orders to New-York—we think that the business men of this community will be able to make their own calculations as to what in one out of many instances it has cost the city of Baltimore to maintain the supremacy of the Tiger Club."

WOMEN IN COLLEGES.—The effort recently made for the admission of female students into the University of Michigan, has been discussed anew by the Regents of that Institution, who have resolved to adhere to their former action, and has raised the ire of the young gentlemen of the College, who have passed strong deprecatory resolutions; but, according to an editorial statement of the Detroit *Free Press*, the attempt was never seriously considered. The *Free Press* declares the facts to be as follows:

"Indeed, it has been suspected from the first that the movement was made not, perhaps, from any actual hostility to the interests of the University, but from a spirit of agitation, innovation and radicalism, that sought merely for something new, without any intention of benefiting a dozen women in the State. It is certain that even should the doors of the University be thrown open for the reception of both sexes, not a dozen women in the State of Michigan would avail themselves of the opportunity to enter. Last year some half-dozen women from a female school at Lansing petitioned for admittance, but the acknowledged design of this was merely to create a breeze among the Regents and in the Faculty, and not one-half of the number would ever have entered and completed the full course, had they been admitted. That movement originated not from any real desire for women to share the benefits of a University education, nor from any real feeling of friendliness to the institution. The movement this season on the part of the four women petitioning for admission may be of a different character, and there can be no doubt that very many, nay, the largest share, of the 1,476 are honest, and really desire what they ask for; but it was not so last year. The matter was first brought forward with the only design and desire that it should be a bone of contention. Such only has it been, such is it now, and such only will it be."

AN ELOPEMENT AND A CAPTURE.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* has the following:

"On Friday night, July 8, the wife of GEO. T. SHAW, a highly estimable photographist on Main street, deserted her home, and in company with a fellow named WM. A. LLOYD, formerly somewhat known in this community, and now, we believe, a resident of Philadelphia, fled. Mr. SHAW procured the service of a policeman and arrested the guilty party at Shelbyville. The truant wife returned, protesting that she was repentant, and would ever after be constant. On Monday evening she again fled, getting on the train at Hobb's Dépôt. The parties proceeded to Lexington, and thence to Paris and on to Maysville, where it is supposed they intend taking a boat for the East. Mr. SHAW left yesterday on a second chase, but arrived at Lexington after the birds had flown. He was, however, fortunate in securing the baggage of the entire party, with which he returned to the city last evening. The lady has heretofore been highly regarded."

FOOT-RACES—SEVENTY-EIGHT MILES IN NINE HOURS.—The Albany *Argus* says: "Two remarkable foot-races came off on the Empire Trotting Course yesterday. Two Indians, named SMITH and BENNETT, matched themselves to run 100 miles within thirteen hours. During the morning the atmosphere was very sultry, and the mercury, at 10 o'clock, stood at 90° in the shade. Nevertheless, BENNETT started the race, and, as we are reliably informed, covered seventy-eight miles in nine hours, when he was induced to give over, and received the money. SMITH did not run. Next, WALLY FERGUSON, of this city, and a man named RENSLEY, of Poughkeepsie, started on a thirty-mile race. FERGUSON proved to be the faster, and after running fifteen miles, stopped, his competitor having given up after going over thirteen miles."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

William Baldwin and J. Jacox vs. The Mayor, &c. of the City of New York, and E. N. Fairchild & Co.—The plaintiffs in this case claim to be the lowest bidders for the contract for constructing gate-houses for the new reservoir. Their counsel, Mr. David Dudley Field, applied on Saturday for a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor and Common Council from awarding the contract to build the gate-houses and mason work of the new reservoir to the defendants Fairchild & Co. The Croton Aqueduct Board awarded this contract to the plaintiffs as the lowest bidders, but their action is subject to the approval of the Common Council. The plaintiffs, it is alleged, proposed to do the work for $155,000; the defendants' bid was $193,000. Mr. Field contended that, although the action of the Croton Aqueduct Board was subject to revision and approval by the Common Council, yet the Common Council were bound by law, equally with the Croton Board, to award all contracts to the lowest bidders.

Justice CLERKE has granted a preliminary injunction, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent. The order is returnable on the 20th inst. Messrs. John M. Jacox, of Syracuse, and Wm. Baldwin, of Oswego, are sureties, in the sum of $5,000, on the injunction.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Smith Ely vs. George Cook et al.—Execution stayed, on giving security, till decision of the Court of Appeals on the question of set-off.

Talmadge Baker et al. vs. John H. Vaudoler.—On the whole case there does not appear sufficient grounds for discharging the arrest. Motion denied, with $5 costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 141 bbls. Ashes, 7,842 bbls. Flour; 120 bbls. and 378 sacks Corn Meal; 635 bushels Wheat; 7,937 bushels Corn; 5,792 bushels Oats; 1,337 pkgs. Provisions, and 822 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 30 bbls. Pots, at $5 18¾@$5 25; and small lots of Pearls at $5 81¼ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags Java, at 15c.; 650 bags Rio, at 11c.@11¾c.; 200 bags do., skimmings, at 10½c.; 57 bags Maracaibo, at 11c., and 100 bags stained St. Domingo, at 10c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 250 bales, at previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Tex
Ordinary, ℘ lb...	9½	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
Middling, ℘ lb..	11½	11⅝	11⅞	12
Middl'g Fair, ℘ lb.	12⅜	12⅞	13¼	13½
Fair.........	13	13¼	14	14½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day at, in most instances, lower prices. The demand has been more active, chiefly from the regular trade at the reduced rates. Toward the close, holders of desirable lots manifested less eagerness to sell, and there were symptoms of reviving firmness apparent in the trade. The day's transactions comprised 7,300 bbls.

Unsound Flour....	$3 50@ 4 50
Standard Superfine State....	4 75@ 5 10
Extra State....	5 25@ 5 60
Standard Superfine Western....	4 80@ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan....	5 25@ 7 25
Inferior Extra Ohio....	5 20@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping..	5 45@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands....	6 00@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee....	5 70@ 5 90
Extra Genesee....	6 25@ 8 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 35@ 9 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee..	5 50@ 9 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 30 for mixed brands, and $6 35@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $4@$4 65 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 95 @$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 3 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and cheaper. The demand is very tame. Sales have been reported since our last of only 4,000 bushels, including ordinary old white Missouri at $1 50; fair to good new red Delaware at $1 55@$1 60; fair red Delaware at $1 43; good new red Georgia at $1 48; and inferior to prime new red Southern at $1 20@$1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair request at essentially unchanged prices, though the tendency is apparently favorable to buyers, as holders are offering their supplies with more freedom. Sales, to-day, 24,500 bushels, at 88c. for fair ordinary old mixed Western, in store; 86c.@92½c. for unsound to choice new mixed Western; 90c. for ordinary yellow Jersey; 92c. for good yellow Northern; and 93c. for yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 88c.@90c. ℘ bush. Barley is very dull and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 44c.@46c.; Western 41c.@45c.; State 42c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania 38c.@41c.; Southern 35c.@40c. ℘ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been reported here, of 1,000 bales at 11¾c.@12c.; and at Boston, of 2,850 bales, part to arrive, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ yard.

HAY—Sales to-day, 800 bales North River, at 55c.@60c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

IRON—Has been sparingly dealt in at previous rates.

LIME—Rockland 70c. for common, and 77½c. for lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; a small lot of Cuba Muscovado at 27c.; and 10 hhds. Centrifugal at 21c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part to arrive, at 45c., 45½c. and 46c., ℘ gallon; 1,200 bbls. Common Resin at $1 77 ℘ 310 lbs.; and 1,150 bbls. No. 1 Resin at from $2 12½@$4 25 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Nothing really new has been reported in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bbls., since our last, chiefly at $15 87@$16 for Mess, and $12@$12 12½ for Prime, ℘ barrel. Cut Meats are heavy and drooping including Hams, at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Bacon continues quite dull and nominal. Lard is in fair request at former rates; sales to-day, 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10½c.@11¼c. ℘ lb. Beef rules quiet at old prices. Sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 2½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of only small lots, at from $4 25@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 830 bags, at 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 9,004 bags and 6,150 pockets Calcutta Linseed, at $1 62½@$1 65, chiefly at $1 62½, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to-day to the extent of 750 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@6¾c., and 43 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¼c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is in request at 26½c., and is held at 7c. ℘ gallon. No important sales have been reported.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton, at ⅜d.@5 32d. ℘ lb.; 1,500 bbls. common Resin, at 7½d.; 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; and 200 tcs. Beef, on private terms. For London, 150 bags Cloverseed, at 15s.; and 125 tcs. Beef, on private terms. For Bremen, by steamer, 1,100 bales Tobacco, at $1, and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 40s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR.
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.

The ice-box is made in a wedge form, of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack; immediately beneath the rack is a filter, through which the ice water strains as it melts, falling into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet, for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self-ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice, and no one article of food can impart its flavor to another.

But its greatest feature is the manner and certainty by which the moisture is taken from it and around the provisions. This is done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice-water receptacle, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste-pipe.

PRICES—No. 1, $16; No. 2, $20; No. 3, $25; No. 4, $30; No. 5, $35; No. 6, $40.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers,
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IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
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This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, dépôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PERFECT WATCHES,
Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshall, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, up stairs.

AQUARIA! AQUARIA!
Just received, a fine lot of Gold Fish, and a variety of other kinds, for the Aquarium. Best found in the City Tanks, of all sizes and prices, at the Aquarium. Dépôt No. 52 Fulton st. B. GREENWOOD.

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New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

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NOTICE TO SUGAR REFINERS.—THE undersigned gives notice that he has stopped painting Sugar Moulds the 1st of July, and intends to let Sugar Refiners know by this that all moulds painted at present are not done with his enamel paint, as that secret is known only to himself. H. PETERS.

A NEW COPYING MACHINE.—NO MORE hand-copying; will copy at the rate of 300 pages an hour, old or new writing; produces fac similes, obviating comparison or alterations. Can be seen in daily operation at No. 79 Cedar-st., head of second flight of stairs. Price only $20 and $25.

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ASSUREDLY THE GREAT REPUBLIC for August is the finest number yet. Will be published Thursday morning.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING WERE mailed at Houston, Texas, 20th June last, directed to the undersigned, and have not been received:

Four United States Bonds, (Texian Indemnity,) Nos. 2,905, 2,906, 2,907, 2,908, each for $1,000, with coupons attached, including the coupon due 1st July inst. Check No. 717, Robert S. Neighbours, United States Special Indian Agent, Brazos Agency, dated June 2, 1859, on Assistant-Treasurer, New-York, favor Charles E. Barnard, and by him indorsed to A. Van Alstyne, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, for $1,200.

Draft A. Groesbeck, dated June 20, on David H. Paige, at sight, favor B. A. Shepherd, and by him indorsed to the undersigned, $670. Original Check No. 782 Bank of Bamburgh, South Carolina, dated April 26, 1859, on Bank of the Republic, favor R. Ward, by him indorsed to F. W. Saller, E. M. Daggett, Barnes & Turner, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, for $200. Check No. 564 Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, Chilicothe, Mo. Feb. 7, 1859, on Bank of Commerce, New-York, favor Richard Holdsworth, and by him indorsed to D. T. Chamberlin, S. Ruther, Vincent & Owens, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, $250.

All persons are cautioned against circulating or negotiating the said Bonds, Coupons and Drafts under penalty of the law.

A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to
J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON LEAVING THE Academy of Music, Thursday evening, July 14, a small gold watch, No. 9,489, Rooslet maker; patent lever, double case; Maggie, 1858, engraved outside; chatelaine attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 100 West 16th-st. It is valued as the gift of a relative.

LOST—A SMALL BUNDLE OF MANUSCRIPT MUSIC, in Mott Haven, on the Boston Road. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Warren's Music Stereotyping Establishment, No. 43 Centre st., (rear upper story,) or with either of the Clerks of the *Sylvan Shore* or *Sylvan Grove* boats, Harlem.

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In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1859.

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North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail......5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 20, at 10 A. M.

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Agents will send in their orders promptly.

The mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, July 6, touching at Queenstown the following day, reached this port last evening. We thus receive advices one day later. The position of the opposing army in Italy was unaltered. The Austrians were 200,000 strong on the line of the Adige, and another great battle was deemed likely to occur at any moment. The Sardinians had completely invested Peschiera on the land side. The operations of GARIBALDI and CIALDINI in the direction of the Stelvio Pass had resulted in a repulse of the Austrians, and the exposure of the Tyrolean frontier to the Allies. It was stated that the Austrian Government had made the menacing position of the Allies at that point the subject of an application to Prussia, demanding federal troops to protect the limits of the empire. KOSSUTH, in his passage through Italy, was received with prodigal honors. After a long interview with Count CAVOUR, he had overtaken Prince NAPOLEON at Parma; and after conferring with him, and after receiving letters to the Emperor, he had hastened forward to the allied head-quarters. From the Papal States the only intelligence is, that Ancona has been placed in a state of siege.

Additional advices from Mexico, received by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, indicate that the *conducta* of five millions, seized by ROBLES, was only saved from appropriation by MIRAMON by the demand of Mr. McLANE. A few hours after its surrender, ROBLES received a peremptory order from MIRAMON, seconded by Messrs. OTWAY and GABRIAC, the English and French Ministers, not to allow the specie to enter Vera Cruz. News from Northern Mexico gives occasion for fear that the organization of the Liberals there is badly broken up, while the partisans of MIRAMON are acting with renewed vigor. The latter are stated to be again threatening San Luis Potosi, and it is also asserted that they are organizing an expedition of five thousand strong against Tampico, to be commanded by Gen. MORENO.

Havana advices to the 14th inst. have been received by the arrival of the steamship *Baltimore* at Baltimore. There is no news of special importance. A decline in the prices of sugar was anticipated, owing to the light demand. Molasses was dull. There was scarcely anything doing in freights.

The question of Sunday travel on the City Railroads continues to agitate the community of Philadelphia. On Sunday the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS and others of the clergy preached against the attempt to desecrate the Sabbath; and the Mayor has requested the proprietors of one line of cars to refrain from running their conveyances on Sunday, on the plea that the noise interferes with worship in the churches. The Company agreed to compromise the matter, and have issued orders that no cars be run on Sunday until 1 P. M., and that the drivers shall not pass any place of worship at a gait faster than a walk.

They have the promise of another fugitive slave excitement in Boston. A writ of *habeas corpus* was yesterday served in Plymouth on Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES and his wife, of New-Orleans, requiring them to deliver up a slave woman, who, it was alleged, was restrained of her liberty. The woman was conveyed to Boston, and a hearing will be had to-day before Judge METCALF, of the Supreme Court, before whom the writ is made returnable.

The Trade-sale week in Boston closed on Saturday with an excursion in the harbor. The company numbered seven hundred persons, and among the guests were Gov. BANKS, Senator WILSON, Mayor LINCOLN and the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, Messrs. McCARTY, BULTEEL and OTTARSON were appointed a Committee of Conference to meet a like Committee from the Aldermen with reference to the suit relating to the West Washington Market property, the Mayor having vetoed the resolution appropriating $6,000 to employ counsel, and the Councilmen having sustained the veto, while the Aldermen overruled it. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to run ferry boats from their slip in Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses-street. The Mayor vetoed the ordinances providing for laying Belgian pavement in Forty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, and in Hudson-street, from Canal to Eighth-avenue, for the reason that in the latter case no provision was made for property owners paying any portion of the expense of the work, and in the former case they were required to bear the whole of it.

Yesterday, only 250 bales Cotton were disposed of, at unchanged figures. Flour was generally lower, with, however, heavier sales. Wheat was quiet and depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, but at drooping prices, especially for inferior lots. Provisions were in limited request. A moderate business was transacted in Sugars and Coffee. Naval Stores were in fair demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes.

Douglas in South Carolina.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found an article taken from a prominent Democratic journal of South Carolina, the Edgefield *Advertiser*, which undertakes to answer for that State the grave question, "Shall we accept DOUGLAS?" The *Advertiser* pronounces decidedly enough in the affirmative; and does not shrink from giving its reasons for this conclusion.

Mr. DOUGLAS, thinks the *Advertiser*, is the most "available" Democratic man of the hour; he is a National Democrat. If he is not elected, BANKS or some other Abolitionist worse than BANKS may be; for there is no other candidate upon whom Northern Democrats can concentrate. And, finally, it is idle to hope that the defeat of the Democracy in 1860 will work that long-prayed-for *desideratum* of the South, a dissolution of the Union. For these various causes the Edgefield *Advertiser* deems it better to win with DOUGLAS than to oppose him and be beaten.

As matters now stand the Little Giant is, unquestionably the *pis-aller* of the Southern Democracy. Their gorge rises at him. But they have nearly a year in which to prepare for the odious embrace. Who shall say that the bans will be finally forbidden by the Charleston Convention? A sugar-coating process has already commenced upon the bitter pill, and the reasons which have convinced the Edgefield *Advertiser* may have their weight with the Southern mind generally. One of the very strongest possible recommendations of a candidate is confidence in his success. That is a qualification which, like the mantle of charity, covers a multitude of offences. Our Palmetto brethren are chivalrous, self-sacrificing, devoted, heroic. But they relish defeat as little as any other people. When they credit the Yankees with a superior clearness of vision for the "main chance," they do themselves gross injustice. They are by no means so mad or so blind as they would have us believe; and of this fact nobody, probably, is more thoroughly aware than the Senator from Illinois.

Revolutions in War.

The Emperor NAPOLEON III. is proving his fitness to lead a great revolutionary change in the politics of Europe by his revolutionary measures in the conduct of a great war.

He fights his battles with new cannon of his own invention, whisks his men into action by railway, reconnoitres the positions of his enemies with balloons; makes the electric telegraph his aid-de-camp; puts the bayonet and the order of battle of the phalanx in the place of the musket and the lines of the great FREDERICK. He appeals directly from the throne to the people; diplomatizes by daring to tell the precise truth; and works for his own dynasty by working for nationalities and the independence of whole races of men.

The applications which this most original and most prosperous of living Sovereigns is making of science to the art of war, have their humiliating side for the worshippers of the Nineteenth Century. They confound the thoughtless cant of a materialistic age by proving what really needed to be proved, that steam and galvanism are no fitter objects of idolatry than the marble gods of Greece and Rome. The preachers of human perfection have been sounding quite long enough their brazen pæans over the supreme civilization and the unapproachable elevation of our happy age, till in listening to our orators and authors, men had gradually come to lose the sense of moral and spiritual laws, and to forget that the inventions and improvements of our modern time are just as dependent upon the conscience and the character of mankind for their real value to society as were the rudest devices of primeval days. There is no more divinity doth hedge a printing-press than a king, unless the brain and heart that use the press are "finely touched and to fine issues." There is no intrinsic salvation from treachery and meanness, dishonesty, cowardice, cruelty, egotism in the welded iron of the railway line, or the rushing paddles of the steamer. These are great and eternal truths, of which the modern world has been threatening to lose sight altogether; and there is a healthful lesson for the world's morality in the shock which the spectacle of war on the modern scale is now administering to Christendom. When the locomotive is seen rushing into the thick of conflict at Montebello, and the galvanic wire hurries carnage to the fields of Magenta and Solferino, men may perhaps begin to ask themselves whether material progress alone can be the sure guarantee of all the virtues and all the refinements of society. But NAPOLEON III. has not contented himself with modernizing the terrors of war. He has marked his first great campaign by innovations in the interest of humanity, which would alone suffice to make that campaign an era in history. The police of his armies has been refined to that degree, that correspondents writing from the field of such sanguinary conflicts as that of Solferino, do not so much as reflect upon the perfect security in which they found themselves amid the contending host, and upon the undisturbed quiet in which they were enabled to complete their stories of that battle of giants. He has substituted honor in the place of the provost-marshal, and made the French soldier his own master by making him his own judge. And he has broken down the last remnants of the ancient theory of captives taken in war by sending home his wounded prisoners immediately upon the defeat of his enemy. These magnanimous acts have not been without their influence upon his antagonist, and FRANCIS JOSEPH, it seems, has resolved to imitate so honorable an example. But the credit of the change will remain forever with the Emperor of the French and with the gallant race which he is leading to victory. For the spirit of these novelties is the spirit of the French soldier. Heroic in action, the Gaul has always been magnanimous in the moment of triumph. NAPIER in his history of the Peninsular war has paid frequent and honorable tributes to this quality of the French, and it is even more conspicuous in the present conflict than it has ever been before. Among a number of popular caricatures of the war, which have recently appeared in Paris, no one has obtained a greater vogue than a print which represents a Zouave leading a wounded Austrian tenderly away from the battle-field with the legend: "As soon as the poor devil can no longer stand on his pins, he ceases to be an Austrian and becomes a MAN!"

The world does move after all; and the soldiers of Solferino have gained several steps in advance upon the warriors of CHARLEMAGNE and the chivalry of BAYARD.

The French in the Adriatic.

The most significant feature of the latest intelligence received from the seat of war in Europe, is the statement that a French force of ten thousand men has been landed on the island of Lussin-Piccolo, in the Adriatic. This movement, of which no intimation had been previously given, is the most decided symptom which has yet appeared in the plans of the Emperor Napoleon III., to avail himself of the discontent of Hungary, in humbling his obstinate antagonist. It presages nothing less important than a project for rousing the Illyrian sea-coast to revolt under their native leaders; for destroying Pola, the Sebastopol of Austria in the Adriatic, and for throwing into disaffected Hungary all needful means of revolution, in the form of leaders, men, arms and money.

Lussin-Piccolo is a small island in the Gulf of Quernaro, on the eastern side of the Adriatic, and lies at a distance of forty maritime leagues from Trieste. It is quite without the limits of that circle of Illyria which is included in the guarantees of the Roman Confederation, and commands the approaches through the Gulf of Quernaro to the one Hungarian port of Fuime, from which it is distant not more than five hours by steamer. Two hours' sail would land the armaments disembarked at Lussin on the promontory in the rear of Pola, and put that important port at the mercy of the invader.

The port of Pola, once so famous in the maritime history of ancient Rome, and again in the Adriatic wars of the Venetian Republic, has of late years become the cradle of the Austrian navy. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has spent upon the place since his accession to the throne more than twenty millions of dollars. Its modern dock-yards and fortifications are as fine in their way as its ancient ampitheatre, which still remains, the noblest and most complete specimen of the Roman circus in existence, surpassing the beautiful ruin of Verona in size and majesty, and the Coliseum in the perfection of its preservation. At Pola are, or lately were, moored the best vessels of the embryo Austrian navy, with all the vast material of war collected by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN since the marine of Austria was confided to his charge. The populations of these Adriatic coasts are a strange, fierce race, descended from the Uscoques of antiquity, sailors by instinct, more Italian than Austrian by sympathy, and retaining still favorable recollections of the prosperity they enjoyed when this part of the Austrian empire passed under the dominion of NAPOLEON I. Of the operations of Gen. BOURBAKI on the west coast of the Adriatic above Venice, we as yet hear nothing, but the occupation of Lussin-Piccolo gives a sudden breadth of scope to the Adriatic operations of France, which may well of itself have sufficed to make FRANCIS JOSEPH feel that his presence at Vienna was imperatively required.

The Slave-trade at the South.

The Millenium, so confidently foreseen by the Hon. Miss MURRAY, does not seem to be very near at hand in the prosperous City of Mobile.

Instead of bending their intellects to the task of emancipating the slaves they already have, the people of that cotton-loving community are evidently inflamed with the desire of adding to themselves other slaves that as yet they know not of. Mr. FORSYTH, not long since Minister of the United States in Mexico, now edits a journal called the Mobile *Register*, and in a recent issue of that sheet has taken up the question of Slavery and its future as seen from the stand-point of the Gulf States.

Mr. FORSYTH by no means agrees with her Britannic Majesty's Maid of Honor that the institution of Slavery is a calamity and an incubus upon the character and the fortunes of the South. On the contrary, Mr. FORSYTH looks upon Slavery as the glory and strength of the universal Yankee nation. He assumes that after many trials and troubles the institution is at last successfully emerging from a long war waged against it by fanaticism and misguided philanthropy, and that nothing now remains to complete its triumph but the repeal of all laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade. It is, however, admitted that the time has not yet come in which to make the question a political issue. The South itself is not fully ripe for it, while the North is unanimously hostile. But the Mobile *Register* intends to agitate and illuminate the Southern mind until all is ready, and then it will strike out at once for Repeal. Even now it "chafes" under the imputation of dishonor cast upon the character of the South by the existing statute, and naively observes, "if the African Slave-trade is wrong, sinful and infamous, the same is also true not only of our inter-State Slave-trade, but of the institution of Slavery itself."

Mr. FORSYTH is not the wisest man in the world certainly, nor ought the Mobile *Register* to be in and of itself regarded as the voice of the South; but in this instance Mr. FORSYTH and his *Register* are echoes of a general cry.

All the indications point to a strong movement at the South for reviving the foreign Slave trade. How soon it may become general in the sugar and cotton States cannot now be predicted. There are grave political difficulties which hinder its progress, the chief being that the South itself will inevitably be distracted by the Slave-trade question. Virginia has already intimated that when the division comes she will array herself with the North. All the other border Slave States will do likewise, and this consideration deters the advocates of the policy more than any regard for the world's opinion. But the pecuniary interest of the hour, always one of the strongest of human motives, impels the planters to seek cheap labor from Africa. The question, there fore, is much more likely to increase than diminish in importance, and all the efforts of politicians cannot long keep it out of the national arena.

However unwelcome the fact may be to the philanthropist, it is, nevertheless, undeniable that the Slave trade, in some of its forms, is reviving in this our enlightened day all over the world. Slavery under other names, and with more or less modification, is manifestly increasing. England and France are at this moment engaged largely in importing slaves for their colonies from Asia. That the trade differs in some respects from the African Slave-trade, and that the condition of the Coolies is not altogether the same with that of the negroes, are facts which do not essentially affect the case.

The dark and emphatic truth is that the great civilized nations of the earth are all evidently bent upon elevating commercial advantages, and the development of industrial production, over those splendid theories of abstract Human Right which electrified the world, threw down thrones, and convulsed the politics of mankind half a century ago. Mr. CARLYLE's doctrine of Labor is overriding the "glittering generalities" of the American Declaration of Independence, and the magnificent declarations of the French Revolutionary Tribune, and the religious earnestness which emancipated the slaves of the British Antilles. The African and the Coolie are to be treated like the birds that, being able to sing, decline to exercise their powers. They can work in the rice-field and the cane-patch; *ergo*, they must work in the rice-field and the cane-patch, whether they will or no.

It is true there are counter-movements going on at the same time. In Africa itself the loyal believers in the faith of WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON are building up free communities of the African race and threatening a yet distant but decisive competition with the slaveholding countries of the world. The pause which has marked itself, the whole world over, in the movement of mankind towards higher theories of interest and duty than men like Mr. FORSYTH are capable perhaps of imagining, is an eddy in the current, not a return of the tide. But it is a strong eddy, nevertheless, and it must not be overlooked by the statesmen of America, who mean to govern the nation nationally, and to maintain our true traditional policy of devotion alike to vested rights and to rational progress.

Personal.

Among the passengers who left this port on Saturday for England, in the *Vanderbilt*, was Mr. T. C. EVANS of New-York, who goes out to complete his arrangements for bringing Mr. DICKENS to this country on a tour of Readings during the coming season.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new piece in this warm weather is a gift which we should receive from the gods with all humility and gratitude. And in good truth the new piece produced at Wallack's Theatre last evening would very well justify some thanks. "Lalla Rookh" is a decided success, despite the little *inconvenences* which marred the general effect at the first representation last evening, and which we hope to see amended. The burlesque is very cleverly localized, the puns are very much better than the average *mauvais calembourgs* which usually insult the understanding of an audience, in such productions, and some—we may say much—of the scenery is good. The defects of the piece are such as might easily be amended, without in any way altering the character of the Extravaganza. Imprimis, the piece is too long, a fault which could be very efficiently corrected by excising the references to the Benicia Boy, AARON JONES and the fighting characters in whom the audience take no manner of interest, and also by omitting the very miserable singing of Messrs. HAFED and KHORSANBAD. Secondly, although it may be intended to carry burlesque to the utmost bounds of absurdity by making *Lalla Rookh* perform a *pas seul* for the amusement of her maids in waiting, it cannot be desirable to do so when the lady who performs the character does her best to dance seriously and fails to dance well. The abrupt change of scenery also, from the front of the three-feet-by-twenty Astor House in New-York to the Piazza di San Marco at Venice, having no direct bearing on the piece, is an absurdity which is, to say the least, needless, and therefore reprehensible, as suggesting economy rather than an attempt at perfection.

The great feature of the performance is the Amazon scene, where some thirty ladies go through a variety of military steps with a precision at once pleasing and remarkable. There are few regiments of the State Militia who could perform the same evolutions as well. The costume is rather more after the manner of the model artistes, however, than we think the audience approved of. It was cool, no doubt, to the artistes engaged in the manœuvres; but it must have struck many persons that it was cooler on the part of the manager to risk the exhibition. Mrs. FLORENCE played the part of *Lalla Rookh* very well, and the audience seemed not indisposed to pardon the provincialism which leads this lady to say "endoore" for "endure," "dooty" for "duty," &c. Mrs. STODDART's *Feramorz* was excellently done, and one of her songs was encored; and Mr. SMITH, as the *King of Cashmere*, performed his part cleverly. The last scene, representing the Mermaid's Cave, was got up in a manner deserving the highest praise, and, on the whole, "Lalla Rookh was very successful." If the managers will cut out the insufferable rubbish of the introduction, which appears to have been tacked on to the peace for the purpose of making "the Genius of America" very ridiculous, the burlesque will, no doubt, run many nights.

THE FESTIVAL AT JONES' WOOD—Established itself—nay, enthroned itself, yesterday, in a manner the most brilliant and successful. The receipts show that the visitors throughout the day numbered somewhat under eight thousand, including children, of whom there were a goodly number. Yet, in the capacious grounds thrown open to the public, this vast multitude roved and rode, and "scooped" and danced, without in the least jostling each other. The various performances, of which there appeared to be no end, commenced and ended at the minute as announced. The arrangements were in every respect perfect, and the utmost order and good humor prevailed throughout. The exhibition of Punch and Judy was added to the programme and was a decided success. Among the great crowd on the field, there was a small crowd of Cockneys; these led the way to the Exhibition directly the shrill call of Mr. Punch was heard, and led the laughter as soon as that worthy appeared upon the little stage. Nor were the rest of the company slow to follow in the laughter and applause. Shout followed shout, and loud cries of "Encore" demanded a repetition of the performance, which was accorded later in the afternoon. The music was in every respect perfect, and the piece entitled "Austria and Italy," or "The Battle of Magenta," was received with shouts of applause, such as perhaps the famous Wood of the unknown Jones has never before had to echo. The fireworks were also of a very superior order, and divided with the balloons the applause of the multitude. The day was delightful and the whole entertainment was undoubtedly the most magnificent thing of the kind ever witnessed on this continent. A circle was set apart for donkey-riding, and it was not by any means the least amusing part of the exhibition to see the ladies imitating in donkey-womanship some of the minor feats of horsemanship which they had just witnessed at the equestrian performance. At intervals during the day, industrious individuals of seedy appearance, attempted to set up apparatus for gambling purposes, but they were speedily ejected by the authorities. There was no lack of lager-bier in quiet corners, but we saw northing stronger on the ground; though we certainly did smell something stronger, in the shape of sausages, which were being vended by a very stout personage of the feminine gender who could not speak English. There was nothing intoxicating in this, however, nor could we notice among all that great crowd, of all classes of New-York society, a single example of inebriation.

Yesterday's programme will be repeated to-day, with little or no deviation. Through the excellent arrangements of the City Railroad Companies, there was little or no crowding in going to or coming from the Wood.

The Free Academy Prize Speaking.

The great Hall of the Cooper Union was filled comfortably last evening by an audience who went to listen to the oratory of some young men, members of the Graduating Class, who were selected to compete for the annual prizes for superiority in oratory. Quite a number of the School officers of the City, with the Faculty of the Free Academy and a few invited guests, occupied the stage. The Hall presented a beautiful and striking appearance, but was indifferently ventilated. The music was by Dodworth's Band, and good, of course.

The President of the Board of Education announced the speakers and their subjects in the following order:

"Choate's Policy of Webster," GILBERT M. ELLIOTT. This young gentleman acquitted himself very handsomely, and comes near to being a good and effective speaker in every respect.

PHINEAS C. KINGSLAND repeated Mrs. HEMANS' "*Coronation of Inez de Castro*," but was heard very indistinctly.

DAVID D. TERRY delivered CHANNING's "Character of Napoleon Bonaparte" in a spirited and satisfactory manner, and received marked applause. The bouquet nuisance was not as prevalent as at the late Commencement of the Normal School, yet it was considerably overdone.

The band next gave as a relief "La Marseillaise."

HENRY CLAY's expunging Resolution of 1837 was spoken by M. EVERETT DWIGHT. This young man has a good voice and manner, and with practice will doubtless do well.

POE's "Raven" was next recited by ROWLAND CONNOR. The speaker was heartily applauded.

SCOTT RATHBUN SHERWOOD gave GRATTAN's "Reply to Mr. Flood" in a very effective manner. His voice was sonorous and sympathetic, and his gestures were natural and spirited.

The Band here interposed and gave KUCKEN's duet, "Abschied der Schwalben."

This was followed by "The Christian's Death," delivered by JOHN A. CAROLIN. This young gentleman spoke with a decided *drawl* to his enunciation,—so much so at times as to create a fear that he would be carried back in spite of himself. A more natural style should be cultivated by this candidate, or he will not succeed.

POPE's "Messiah," by EDWARD AUGUSTUS WOOD, was very well delivered, and gave his friends ample satisfaction, if their applause was any test.

The closing performance was WEBSTER's "Liberty and Union," given by GARDINER SHERMAN. This was one of the best, if not the best, oration in all respects, of the evening, and called down hearty applause. The successful candidates will be announced to-morrow evening, with the diplomas.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC, OF JAMAICA, VS. OSCEOLA, OF BROOKLYN.

These Clubs played yesterday, upon the grounds of the Atlantic Club, at Bedford, L. I. The afternoon was very pleasant, and the usual large Brooklyn audience was in attendance to view their favorite pastime. The game was a close one, and was well contested by both Clubs—the Osceolas winning by two runs only. Eight innings were played. The following is the score:

OSCEOLA.	H. L.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	H. L.	Runs.
Elmendorf, 3 b.	1	4	Powell, c. f.	2	3
Jones, r. f.	1	3	Ashmead, c.	3	2
Wheeler, s. s.	4	1	Ludlow, 2 b.	3	1
Dixon, 1 b.	3	1	Bennett, l. f.	3	2
Smith, p.	2	2	Campbell, 1 b.	3	2
Simonton, 2 b.	2	1	Wilkinson, 3 b.	3	0
Carrien, c.	5	0	Brush, r. f.	2	2
Gabrin, l f.	3	2	Wright, s. s.	2	1
J. Smith, c. f.	3	2	Rogers, p.	3	1
Total	24	16	Total	24	14

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Osceola	4	3	0	0	2	0	3	4—16
Atlantic	2	0	5	0	0	3	2	2—14

SCORER FOR OSCEOLA—Gorham.
SCORER FOR ATLANTIC—J. M. Simmon.
UMPIRE—McMahon, of the Atlantic, of Brooklyn.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON and Miss LANE, left this afternoon for Bedford Springs.

Gen. CULLOM, under indictment for alleged malfeasance while Clerk of the House of Representatives, to-day demanded a trial in the criminal Court, but this was postponed until the next term, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the United States.

From Boston.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—MR. CHOATE'S DEATH—RAILROAD ACCIDENT, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, July 18.

Mr. WM. HOLMES and wife, of New-Orleans, now stopping in Plymouth, were served with a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day, requiring them to deliver up a female slave named MARIA GASKINS, who, it is alleged in the writ, was restrained of her liberty. The writ was returned to Judge METCALF, of the Supreme Court, and a hearing is assigned for to-morrow. MARTHA was brought to this city. Her chief complaint is, that she has enjoyed less liberty at the north than in New-Orleans, and stating this to some colored friends at church, yesterday, seems to have led to the present legal proceedings.

At the Board of Aldermen, this evening, the death of Mr. CHOATE was appropriately referred to by Mayor LINCOLN and others. A Committee was appointed to confer with the family and members of the Bar on the subject of further testimonials to the deceased by the City Government.

The Young Men's Democratic Club passed resolutions, this evening, of respect to the memory of Mr. CHOATE.

The Committee of the Suffolk Bar, chosen in reference to the death of Mr. CHOATE, will report resolutions to-morrow. It is understood there will be a public funeral and an eulogy. Mr. CALEB CUSHING will deliver the eulogy.

At the meeting of the Essex County Bar, held in Salem, to-day, a series of resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. CHOATE were adopted.

A misplaced switch at South Middleboro', on the Old Colony railroad, caused a collision on Saturday afternoon between two trains. EDSON, a brakeman, was killed, and JOHN BROWN, conductor, was badly injured. Several passengers received bruises. The two engines were broken up and several cars damaged.

The steamship *Canada*, which was in collision with an iceberg on her last passage from Liverpool, was to day taken into the dry dock at the Navy-yard, for examination.

Additional Mexican News.

THE SURRENDER OF THE CONDUCTA—AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MEXICO, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 18.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 13th inst., has arrived up, and we have the following additional intelligence.

Mr. McLANE's demand for the surrender of the five millions *conducta* alone saved it. A few hours later ROBLES received peremptory orders from MIRAMON, seconded by Ministers OTWAY and GABRIAC, not to allow the *conducta* to enter Vera Cruz.

ROBLES had captured Placillulan from the Liberals. Gen. MARQUEZ had pronounced in favor of himself at Guadaljara.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

Advices from Tampico to the 2d of July, specially telegraphed to the Charleston *Courier* from New-Orleans, say that the organization of the Liberal forces in Northern Mexico is broken up. The Miramonists are acting with renewed vigor, and are not only threatening San Luis Potosi, but an expedition of 5,000 strong against Tampico is being organized under Gen. MORENO. Artillery, men and ammunition had arrived at Tampico from Vera Cruz, and a large quantity of powder had also been received there from New-Orleans.

Later from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 18.

The steamship *Baltimore* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 14th inst.

The brigs *John Balch*, *Republic* and *J. M. Morales*, all from and for New-York, were in port.

The demand for sugar was slight and a decline in price was anticipated. Muscavadoes were seven to eight rials for common.

Molasses was dull at 3¼@3½ rials for clayed, and 4¼@4¾ rials for Muscavado.

Freights were dull.

Sterling Exchange is 13@14 ℔ cent. premium, and on New-York, Boston, &c., at sixty days, 1@3 ℔ cent.

Manslaughter and Incendiarism at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, July 18.

HENRY HAUG died this morning from injuries inflicted on the 5th inst., by his employer, Mr. JOHN LITZ, a gardener in the Fifth Ward. HAUG claimed fifty cents more due him than LITZ would allow, when the latter kicked HAUG from his premises, which resulted in death. LITZ is under arrest.

Four attempts at incendiarism were made in the Sixth Ward on Saturday—one proving successful, destroying a barn. The authors are yet undiscovered.

Fernando Wood Organizing the Hards.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, July 18.

FERNANDO WOOD was here last week in consultation with the leading Hards, and assured them that CAGGER & Co. had become frightened into acquiesence with the demands of the Hards to choose delegates to the National Convention to be held at Charleston by single districts. Mr. WOOD is now engaged in the organization of the Hards for the Fall campaign.

The Southern Pacific Railway.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 18.

Advices from Marshall, Texas, of the 8th inst., say that the District-Attorney had officially notified the Pacific Railway Company that he would dismiss the State suit upon the payment of the first instalment, $50,000, as provided in the compromise with the new Company.

Another Suicide of a Prominent Man.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, July 18.

JOHN SMITH, of Barre, in this county, one of our most extensive manufacturers and wealthiest citizens, committed suicide, this morning, by hanging himself to the balusters of the stairs in his own house. No cause is assigned for the deed.

The North American Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 18.

The steamship *North American*, for Liverpool, passed Further Point, at 10½ o'clock, on Saturday evening. All telegrams and dispatches for her were put on board.

The Montgomery at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 18.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, from New-York, arrived at her wharf yesterday, the 17th inst.

Board of Councilmen.

NEW FERRY—WEST WASHINGTON MARKET—VETOES FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour, Councilman CORNELL in the Chair.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to run ferry-boats from their slip in Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses street.

The Councilmen having non-concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $6,000 over the Mayor's veto to defend the title of the City to the West Washington Market property, a Committee of Conference, consisting of Councilmen McCARTY, BULTEEL and OTTARSON, was appointed to meet a like Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor returned without approval the ordinance providing for paving Forty-eighth street between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, on the ground that as the Street has never been paved it is unjust the property owners there should pay the whole expense.

His Honor also returned the ordinance directing that Hudson street should be paved with Belgian pavement from Canal-street to Eighth-avenue, as no provision was made for property-owners paying any portion of the expense. They should be assessed equally with the City and the Railroad Company on that Avenue.

Independence Guard, formerly the Twelfth Regiment, having been disbanded and ordered to return their arms to the Arsenal in Brooklyn, are to have a review next Monday, to which they invite the Councilmen. The invitation was accepted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Scientific Convention at Springfield.

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Among the invited guests expected by the Committee of Arrangements of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, are Gov. BANKS, Lieut. Gov. TRASK, Gov. MORGAN, and the chief magistrates of several of the neighboring States, ex-President FILLMORE, who is an active member of the Association, Sir WM. LOGAN, the distinguished Canadian geologist, and ex-President VAN BUREN.

The programme, so far as decided on, is as follows: On Wednesday, August 3d, after an opening prayer, Mayor CALHOUN will deliver an address of welcome, to which Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER will respond. After transacting general business, the Association will divide into sections for the reading and discussions of papers. In the evening, the members will be invited to entertainments at private houses. On Thursday evening, an entertainment will be given at the City Hall, under the auspices of a managing board of ladies. On Friday evening, Prof. CASWELL of Brown University, who was the acting President at the last meeting, will deliver an address at the City Hall. On Saturday afternoon, an excursion will be made to Amherst, when the members will examine the geological and other collections, and partake of a collation proffered by the college authorities and citizens of Amherst.

STRANGE CASE OF SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Singular Conduct of a Coroner and Police Captain—Facts Suppressed—An Inquest Without a Jury, and a Made-up Verdict.

The residents in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue have been in a state of deep excitement for a day or two past, in consequence of a singular case of supposed suicide, which took place at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street last Wednesday evening. An affidavit made by Dr. E. R. AKIN, of No. 206 Seventh-avenue, who was called to attend the deceased, reveals the following curious circumstances: Mr. WM. J. INNES, who, it is said, recently arrived at Boston on the United States frigate *Minnesota*, on board of which vessel he had been employed, proceeded to his late residence in Philadelphia, in the belief that he would there find his wife. On arriving there he learned that, during his absence, she had removed to this City; so he telegraphed for her to come on and meet him. She did so, but they had not been there many days before both returned to New-York. A female friend of Mrs. INNES advised her to make her home at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, the house of Mrs. CHARLOTTE WHITTEMORE, and Mr. INNES and his wife accordingly went there to live on Saturday the 9th inst. On the succeeding Wednesday Mrs. INNES was taken suddenly ill. Not getting better, about 5 o'clock in the evening Dr. AKIN was sent for to prescribe for the sick lady. He found her much excited, and prostrated from severe purging and vomiting, and at first supposed she was suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus. The doctor questioned the sufferer as to her symptoms, and after she had become satisfied that he was a physician, she requested all others to leave the room. Mr. INNES was at first disinclined to comply, and said that if she had anything to communicate it must be said in his presence. The sick woman seemed much worried and pained at this decision of her husband, but Dr. AKIN finally induced him to leave the room, upon condition that all his wife said should be revealed to him. Mrs. INNES then told the doctor, without assigning any reason for the act, that she had taken a dose of arsenic, and implored him, in the name of God, to save her life. Dr. AKIN at once left the house to procure an antidote, but on his return he found his patient in the agonies of death, and the *inmates of the house putting clothes on the dying woman*, for the purpose of removing her in a carriage which was at the door. The doctor, however, (much to the chagrin of the keeper of the house, who asserted that she would not have the woman die under her roof for $500,) imperatively forbade the removal of Mrs. INNES, and she died about 8 o'clock that evening. Previous to her death the husband had sent for another physician, whose office is in Twenty-seventh-street, but the woman died before he reached the house.

Immediately after the woman died, Capt. CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, was sent for, and the lady of the house requested that the body should be taken to the Station-house. The Captain refused to do this, however, for the reason that the affair would have to be recorded in the returns, and thus publicity would be given to the whole matter. It is alleged that he was earnest in his desire that a certificate of death should be given by Dr. AKIN, but his desire was not gratified.

The next morning Coroner SCHIRMER went to the house and examined the husband and physician *without having impanneled a jury*. The case was pronounced to be a very plain one; the woman had died from poison; the Coroner also told Dr. AKIN, *sotto voce*, that "he had seen and heard enough to hold the husband, but as the proof was not direct, he should not; besides the Police Captain, a very clever fellow, seemed much interested, and they had to keep these things quiet sometimes." The Coroner requested the husband to have the body interred as soon as possible, and then the party partook of refreshments in the parlor. Soon a hearse drove up to the door, the body was placed in it, and it was driven off with no one to follow it to the grave.

No mention of the case had been made in the Sixteenth Precinct returns to the Police head-quarters, and an evident inclination was evinced, on the part of both the Coroner and Police Captain, to keep the case from the public. Coroner SCHIRMER stated to the reporters yesterday that in suppressing the case he was actuated solely by a desire to screen the boarding-house from undue publicity, for Mrs. WHITTEMORE feared if the affair got into the papers her boarders would leave her.

The minutes of the alleged inquest give the testimony of WM. J. INNES, the husband of the deceased, who testified that the deceased had been in low spirits on account of his intention shortly to go to sea, and that probably induced the fatal act.

Dr. AKIN testified in substance to statements similar to those above related.

Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON, physician to the Coroners, made a *post-mortem* examination, and gave as his opinion that death was caused by arsenical poison, and a verdict to that effect, signed with the following names, was rendered according to the records: G. L. Feadenburgh, Joseph Cooper, Samuel Carpenter, (Captain of the Sixteenth Ward Police,) E. R. Akin, (the physician who attended deceased,) George B. Bouton, (Physician who made the *post-mortem*,) and H. B. Kent.

Our reporter called last evening upon Dr. AKIN, who emphatically denied that he had served as a juror. He also stated that no jury was impanelled and no verdict was rendered. Here is a flagrant discrepancy between the minutes in the Coroner's office and the statement of Dr. AKIN which it would be well to clear up.

Capt. CARPENTER, in a statement to the Deputy Superintendent yesterday, said he had been acquainted with Mrs. WHITTEMORE for many years, and she was a woman of respectability. He also said that he had tried to hush up nothing, and had not regarded it his duty to publish anything. In the Coroner's minutes the house was called 124, but the real number is 110; the figures, however, have been taken from the door since the occurrence. The case seems to be invested with many suspicious circumstances.

The Sunday Question in Philadelphia.

CITY CAR-TRAVEL ON SUNDAY—MAYOR HENRY OPPOSING THE RAILROAD COMPANIES—THE CARS STOPPED BY THE POLICE.

The question of Sunday travel on the City Railroads in Philadelphia, has assumed an important aspect. It appears to have become the absorbing topic. On Sunday, the clergy preached against the attempted desecration of the Sabbath; the papers are filled with communications on both sides of the controversy; and Mayor HENRY has taken official action, by addressing the following letter to the Directors of the Green and Coates streets line, at the earnest solicitation of the members of a Methodist Church, whose worship was disturbed by the passage of the cars before their door. The Mayor writes:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1859.

To the President and Directors of the Green and Coates streets, Philadelphia, Passenger Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN: Complaint has been made before me in behalf of the congregation of the Green-street Methodist Episcopal Church, located in Green-street, above Tenth, that on Sunday last their religious observances were disturbed by the moving of the cars on your passenger railway, and that a like annoyance is anticipated on the coming Sunday.

The arrest of one of the drivers of your cars on last Sunday, when the allegation that the driving and running of a railway car on that day was, under the circumstances of the case, a breach of the peace, took place on reasonable expectation that the legality of such arrest would be forthwith submitted for judicial determination, which has not, however, been done.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in their exposition of the act of Assembly of 1794, have decided that the running of public conveyances on Sunday is thereby forbidden. (10 Harris, 113; Johnson vs. the Commonwealth.)

The Court of Quarter Sessions, for the county of Philadelphia, in the construction of the same act, have adjudged that "the worldly business prohibited by that statute may be carried on without disturbing a neighbor, or in any way attracting public notice; and in such cases, although the law is violated, and its penalty may be enforced, no breach of the peace nor disorderly conduct can be charged upon the offender; but if the business transacted be of such a character as to disturb the quiet of the neighborhood, or of an individual neighbor, or be carried on in the vicinity of a place of worship, so as to disturb those assembled for religious purposes, it would be a misdemeanor and a breach of the public peace." (1 Phil. Rep. of Leg. Int. 460. The Commonwealth vs. Teaman.)

My duty is to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth as they have been expounded by its judiciary.

I therefore ask of you, as law-abiding citizens, that you refrain from any attempt to run the cars of your company on Sunday, until the same shall be sanctioned by the decision of the proper tribunal.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

The Directors of the Road held a meeting to discuss this document, and agreed to compromise the difficulty. It was determined, after a sharp debate, that hereafter, on Sundays, the cars should not commence running until 1 o'clock in the day, and that after that hour they should commence running from Oak-street to Fairmount. The following circular was also distributed among the employes of the road:

To the Superintendents, Conductors and Drivers of the Cars of the Green and Coates streets, Philadelphia, Passenger Railway Company:

The Board of Directors, on the application of a very large number of citizens residing on Green and Coates, as well as other streets of the city, having determined to run a portion of their cars on the Green and Coates streets branch of their road on Sunday, during a part of the day, it is hereby strictly enjoined:

1. That the drivers shall not pass any church or place of worship at a gait faster than a walk, and that strict care shall be taken by both conductors and drivers not to interrupt or disturb in any way the congregations or members thereof worshipping in such places.

2. The conductors shall not permit any disorderly or intoxicated person to enter the cars, nor allow any noise or disturbance of any kind.

By order of the Board.

Pursuant to this notice, the Green and Coates-street Company started a car from their dépôt at Fairmount, about 1 o'clock, when the policemen interfered and *promptly arrested the driver and conductor.* The second car started a short time afterwards, and *was also stopped by the police.* The Superintendent then made his appearance and agreed to discontinue the running. The arrested parties were taken before Alderman HUTCHINSON, and held for a hearing at 11 o'clock this morning.

The *Pennsylvanian* of yesterday, in commenting upon the popular excitement, remarks:

"Were we a prophet, and did we delight in the prospect of having all our city roads free to run their cars on Sunday, we should prophecy that the actions of the Sabbatarians during the week, and that of the Mayor yesterday, will *provoke an abolition* of all Sabbath laws in this State. We were content to rest this question with the Courts, after the arrests of yesterday week, but the actions of two meetings and of the Mayor, cannot be overlooked by the law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia. It is only in this view we have again spoken. As a question of morals, we would rest the responsibility with the community; as a question of law, it should have been quietly submitted to the Courts. We hope that this may yet be done. Whatever the decision, we shall be content.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FORTY-FIRST-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—DEATH OF ONE OF THE WOUNDED.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital upon the body of JOHN SAMMONS, one of the three men stabbed, on Thursday night, in Forty-first-street, in a quarrel with three Germans. SAMMONS died at a late hour on Sunday night from the effects of the injuries then received. The evidence adduced showed the occurrence to have taken place thus: Deceased, in company with JOHN and DANIEL MCKERRIGAN, was passing through Forty-first-street on Thursday night, and when opposite No. 133, which is occupied by a number of families, they stopped, and used improper language to some Germans who were sitting on the stoop. JOHN MCKERRIGAN was most abusive, and announced his intention to tear some one to pieces. JACOB EBENHARDT, a blacksmith, who was leaning on the railing, told the three men to go away about their business. The remark made MCKERRIGAN anxious that EBENHARDT should fight him, but the latter refused, and again advised the three disorderly fellows to go away. Mrs. GRANZEN, who was sitting on the stoop, remarked that MCKERRIGAN and his companions were "mean men" to interfere with a person who did not desire to get into any difficulty. DANIEL MCKERRIGAN, thereupon, assisted by his brother and SAMMONS, pulled EBENHARDT into the middle of the street, where a general scuffle took place. None of EBENHARDT's friends went to his assistance, and the unequal fight went on for several minutes. Then the deceased and the MCKERRIGANS were noticed to retreat singly from EBENHARDT as if they had been severely injured, and upon examination it was found that they had all been dangerously stabbed. EBENHARDT went into the house and asked one of the women to give him water to wash the blood from his face, which, as well as his hands, was cut and otherwise showed marks of violence. The Twenty-second Precinct police conveyed the three wounded men to the New-York Hospital, and EBENHARDT was arrested on the following day. No evidence was elicited which showed any incentive to the assault on EBENHARDT, neither was there any testimony to prove that the insulting language of the MCKERRIGANS to the females was provoked. The jury, however, returned a verdict that death was caused from peretonitis, the result of a stab, at the hands of JACOB EBENHARDT, July 14, 1859, but they were unable to say whether or not the act was committed in self-defence. Coroner SCHIRMER examined the prisoner in the usual form. EBENHARDT said that he was 24 years of age, a German by birth, and lived at No. 126 West Forty-first-street. In answer to the charge against him, he said: "They attacked me first, all three of them, and gave me a blue eye, and the signs are to be seen upon my eye now; and for the purpose of liberating myself from these parties I used my knife, with no intent of killing anybody." The prisoner was committed to the custody of Captain COULTER until he could secure bail. The condition of JOHN MCKERRIGAN is still precarious. DANIEL will probably recover.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the bark *Guneri* from Matanzas. While loading at the port of departure, three or four of the crew were taken sick, but recovered after a few days' illness. A week after leaving Matanzas a boy was taken sick on board. On arriving here he was convalescent, but presented the appearance of one who has been attacked with yellow fever. Dr. GUNN also reported the arrival of the bark *James A. Ward* and the schooner *Robert Palmer*, from the same port, all well. It was directed that these vessels be delayed five days for observation, and that the Health Officer report their condition at the next meeting of the Commissioners. The Health Officer reported the arrival of the bark *Linda Stewart* and the brig *Betsy Aimes*, from St. Jago de Cuba. The mate of the latter vessel was taken sick three days after leaving port. He was convalescent on his arrival here, but he presented the appearance of one who had had a mild attack of the yellow fever. It was directed that these two vessels also be detained five days for observation. The City Inspector presented a series of resolutions, passed by citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, with regard to the offal dock at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River; the Butchers' fat-boiling establishment, and Eckel's fat-boiling establishment, all on the same street. They were referred to the committee previously appointed to consider these matters. The City Inspector reported that he had directed the seizure of fifteen dead diseased sheep and two quarters of unhealthy veal in Washington Market. They were sent to the foot of Forty-fifth-street, thence to be removed from the City. The Board adjourned to Wednesday at noon.

THE CITY INSPECTOR, THE REMOVAL OF OFFAL AND STREET CLEANING.—Messrs. REYNOLDS & Co., the contractors for the removal of offal from the City, having given up their contract, the City Inspector has taken sole charge of the work hitherto performed by them, and will continue to perform it until a new contract therefor shall be awarded by the City Government. Mr. DELAVAN will, on and after Thursday next, cause all the carcasses of dead animals found in the City to be conveyed to the offal dock, foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, and there each will be quartered and thrown off the dock into the East River. Mr. DELAVAN says the parts will sink by their own weight, and never be heard of again; the fishes will eat them up, or they will be carried far away from the City. The water at this point is 100 feet deep, and a year or two ago, the City Inspector says, three horses and carts fell in there, and were never heard of again. The cleaning of the streets is proceeding rapidly and efficiently. The following streets are to be swept with SMITH's sweeping machines three times a week: Spruce, Jobn, Maiden-lane, Liberty, Pine, Cedar, Cortlandt, Dey, Warren, Barclay, Park-row, Ann, Fulton, Wall, Nassau and William. For sweeping these streets every other night, and Broadway every night, Mr. SMITH is to receive $100 per night. Mr. DELAVAN says if he once gets the streets thoroughly clean he will have no difficulty in keeping them so. He deprecates the sprinkling of the streets, especially, which, he says, renders it difficult to keep the streets clean, and is unnecessary when the dust is swept away nightly.

FEMALE SCHOOL AT ST. PETER'S, JERSEY CITY.—The yearly exhibition and the distribution of premiums at the Female Free School attached to St. Peter's (R. C.) Church, in Grand-street, Jersey City, occurred yesterday. There were present some 250 pupils—neat, smart, intelligent little girls. Having concluded the exercises, in which—the singing especially—they acquitted themselves with unquestionable credit, the premiums, which were numerous and costly, were distributed by the Rev. Father KELLY. Subsequently, one of the elder girls addressed the Reverend pastor in terms full of respect and gratitude. Father KELLY reciprocated the compliment with expressions equally hearty and gracious. The school is under the charge of three Sisters of Charity, accomplished American ladies, who are unshrinking in their industry and devotion. On Thursday next, the children will indulge in their annual holiday. Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, the Mayor of the city, in a spirit of courteous liberality, has tendered them the hospitalities of Oakcliff, his country seat on the North River, where they will spend the day.

REMOVAL OF REV. MR. COREY'S CHURCH.—At the close of the evening service in the Rev. Mr. COREY'S Church, in Eighteenth-street, on Sunday evening, Mr. J. H. WARDWELL, one of the Trustees on behalf of the Board, read a statement which showed the progress which the Church had made since its settlement. In accordance with the statement, the Church decided that it was expedient to procure lots, and proceed immediately to the erection of a new and commodious edifice. The following named gentlemen constitute a Committee to carry the plan into effect: M. S. Whitney, George Higgins, A. R. Abrams, Samuel P. Townsend, H. Eldridge, John H. Wardwell, James Renian, James D. Ray, Jesse Weeks, Floyd M. Brown.

THREE MEN DROWNED IN THE NORTH RIVER.—Yesterday evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, a small row-boat was passing down the North River, in which were three men, evidently the worse of liquor, when it capsized nearly opposite the Hoboken Ferry, precipitating the men into the water. They clung to the boat as best they could, but before assistance arrived they had sunk. No trace of their bodies had been discovered up to 8 o'clock last night, and their names or residences could not be ascertained. At the time of the accident the boat was about in the middle of the river.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF CAPTAIN WATERBURY.—Captain WATERBURY, Inspector of the Fourth Ward Police, has been disabled for some time, in consequence of sickness which has confined him to his room. It was last evening reported that he was lying at the point of death, at the room in the Fourth Precinct station-house, where he has long been confined, and which he steadfastly refuses to leave, desiring, as he has said, to die at the post of duty.

CLERKS FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.—Mayor TIEMANN met with the Aldermen in Convention yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board, for the purpose of appointing Clerks for the District Courts. Seven members were absent; and on motion of Alderman BRADLEY the Convention adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without transacting any business.

NUISANCE ABATED.—Mr. JOHN P. BRINCKERHOFF, who has recently been appointed to the duty of removing from the City limits the remains of dead horses, cows, dogs, sheep, &c., yesterday, in answer to a telegraphic dispatch from the Police Headquarters, seized on and sent to Barren Island the carcases of fifteen decaying sheep, found in West Washington Market, together with miscellaneous other noxious matter. Where was the recently appointed Superintendent of Markets?

FERRY TO HUNTER'S POINT.—The ferry from James' Slip will be run to Hunter's Point as soon as the necessary racks and bridges can be constructed. This movement for the accommodation of the New-York and Long Island travel explains the new and substantial ferry-house which has been erected upon the Railroad Pier at Hunter's Point. On the 1st of August it is understood that trains are to be run between Hunter's Point and Flushing every hour in the day, beginning at 6½ o'clock A. M.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—ROSANNA HOWARD, a seamstress, 27 years of age, called on Sunday at the house of Mr. SAMUEL HUNT, No. 287 Houston-street, and asked permission to rest a few moments, as she was very tired. Soon after Mr. HUNT detected her in the act of cutting her throat with a knife. She was prevented from accomplishing her purpose. Unrequited love, she said, was the cause.

FIRE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—About 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in a varnish factory in Second-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, causing an alarm for the First District. Buildings and stock were almost entirely destroyed. Loss about $8,000—partially insured. The place was owned and occupied by ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL. The fire is supposed to have been the result of an accident.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *Mount Vernon* will be launched from the yard of SAMUEL SNEDEN, Greenpoint, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M. The *Mount Vernon* is intended to run between this City and Washington, in the new line of H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

FATAL FALL.—CATHERINE MCMANUS, 60 years of age, died yesterday from injuries received from falling down stairs on the 6th inst. The evidence showed that deceased mistook the entry door for the bedroom door.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 7 Clarke-street, upon ELIZABETH MITCHELL, a child ten years of age, whose clothes were ignited while she was attempting to light a fire. She died a few hours after the accident.

FIRE IN THIRD-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm, at 8¾ o'clock A. M., yesterday, was occasioned by a trifling fire in a lodge-room in Third-street, near Avenue C.

Police Reports.

LAND SHARKS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon four men, named Samuel McCarthy, *alias* Cow-Legged Sam, John C. Hara, *alias* Butcher, Michael Walsh, and John Mooney, accosted a negro sailor, named Wm. Houseman, who had just been paid off, and demanded $60 for services they alleged to have rendered him. Houseman refused to satisfy the demand, when they proposed a compromise for $20. This sum was also refused, when they threatened Houseman with violence, and frightened him into giving them $15. Houseman soon after made a complaint before Justice CONNOLLY, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the men. Officers Walsh and Sparks, of the Fourth Ward, took the four into custody last evening. These fellows have long carried on the business of robbing sailors, and may usually be found lounging about a shipping office in Burling-slip.

SEVERE FIGHT IN JONES' WOODS.—A number of young men while at a dance at Jones' Woods about 10 o'clock last evening, created a disturbance, and were ejected by the Germans. The rowdies returned however in a short time, and having received reinforcements, made an attack on the Germans, and a general fight ensued. Several persons were knocked down and badly injured; and during the *melée* pistols were drawn and a number of shots were fired. The police went to the spot on hearing the noise, but made no arrests. A young man named Michael McMann, was found lying on the ground, bleeding freely from a severe wound on the head; he was removed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed. It is supposed the wound was inflicted by a pistol ball.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A German girl, named Elizabeth Kohler, residing in the family of Alonzo Abram, No. 60 West Broadway, was arrested on Sunday night by Officer Field, of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Abrams. An altercation took place between them, when Abrams threatening to throw her down stairs, the girl threw a pitcher, which cut off a large slice of Abrams' nose. She was committed for examination.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Complaints were yesterday made before Judge KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, by Officers Tummey and McTaggart, of the Sixteenth Ward, against the following persons for violation of the Sunday laws: Peter Mealio, No. 138 Eighth-avenue; John Saxton, No. 100 West Nineteenth-street; Frank Lawler, No. 229 West Seventeenth-street; H. Hannan, No. 195 West Twenty-first-street; John Appell, No. 286 Eighth-avenue; Nicholas Scrumm, No. 204 Eighth-avenue. Warrants for the arrest of the above parties were issued.

Prize Fighting.

Two fighting men known as PRICE and KELLY have settled the preliminaries for a fight for $1,000 a side, to take place on the 6th of October next, at Point Albino, Canada. KELLY is said to be training at Fort Hamilton, and PRICE in the vicinity of Boston. The following are the

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Entered into this 1st day of July, 1859, between James Kelly and Edmund E. Price.

The said JAMES KELLY agrees to fight the said EDMUND E. PRICE a fair stand up fight, half minute time, in a twenty-four feet roped ring, according to the latest rules of the London Prize Ring, by which rules the said KELLY and PRICE hereby mutually agree to be bound. The said fight shall be for the sum of $1,000 a side, and shall take place on Thursday, the 6th day of October, 1859, at Point Albino, in Canada.

In pursuance of this agreement, $200 a side are now deposited in the hands of Mr. ———, who shall be final stakeholder. The second deposit of $200 a side shall be made on Wednesday, the 27th day of July, 1859. The third deposit of $200 a side shall be made on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1859. The fourth deposit of $200 a side shall be made on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1859. The fifth and last deposit of $200 a side shall be made on Wednesday, the 28th day of September, 1859. All deposits to be placed in the hands of the final stakeholder before 12 o'clock P. M., on the days mentioned—the party failing to make good his deposits to forfeit the money already down. The men shall be in the ring between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., on the day above named for the fight—the man absent to forfeit the battle money.

In the event of magisterial interference, or other interruption of the fight which the umpires shall deem fair cause for adjournment, the referee shall name the time and place for the next meeting of the parties to decide or determine the fight. The expenses of the ropes and stakes are to be paid by the winning party. The stakes are not to be given up until fairly won or lost, by a fight or forfeiture. The battle money not to be given up until the referee's written decision shall have been received by the final stakeholder, together with the receipts given by the stakeholder upon the reception of each deposit. A referee is to be chosen, by the mutual consent of both parties, ten days previous to the day of battle.

EDMUND E. PRICE,
JAMES KELLY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 18.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89
5,000	Virginia 6s	94¼
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	83⅝
2,000	do	83⅝
5,000	do s60	82⅞
5,000	do s20	83⅜
5,000	do	83½
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	89
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100
1,000	Erie R. 1st Mt. Bs	86
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d Mt.	76
5,000	Ill Cent. R. Bs	84
2,000	L E. & W. 1st M. b.	71
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. b.	40¾
7,000	do	40⅜
20	National Bank	101⅛
10	Bank of Commerce	97⅛
20	Chatham Bank	90
75	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90
100	do s60	89⅞
10	do s3	90¼
50	Pac. M. St. Co. s30	70
130	do	70½
155	do	71
50	do s30	71
650	N. Y. Central R.	75⅜
100	do	75⅛
200	do s10	75
100	do b30	75¼
100	do s30	74¾
100	do	75
65	do	75⅛
150	do b30	75⅛
100	do s30	74¾
750	do c	75
100	Erie Railroad	6¾
50	do	6¾
500	Hud. River R. s3	33⅝
300	do	33¾
100	do s10	33½
100	Harlem R. Pref. b60	36⅝
100	do	36⅛
100	do s10	36⅝
1700	Reading Railroad	45
200	do	45¼
200	do s10	45¼
100	do s30	44⅜
100	do s30	45
100	do	45⅛
100	do b60	45⅜
8	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	55
450	Mich. Central R.	44
100	do s60	43⅜
100	do b30	44
350	do b60	44
100	do s30	43⅜
5	Mich. S. & N Ia R.	8¼
50	M. S. & N. Ia G. S. s30	25⅝
100	do	25⅞
250	do b30	25½
200	do	25⅛
50	do	25¼
100	do b60	25⅜
100	do b30	25⅛
50	Ill. Central R. b30	65¼
12	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	99½
35	Galena & Chicago R.	65
100	do	65⅛
150	do s60	64⅜
100	do s10	65
100	do b30	65
100	do b60	65¼
300	Clev. & Toledo R. b60	25⅜
500	Chic. & R. I. R. b60	62
550	do s30	61⅜
200	do	61⅞
100	do s60	61¾
30	Union Bank	98¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. States 5s, '74	101⅛
10,000	Virginia 6s	94¼
53,000	Missouri St. 6s	83⅝
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B. s7	83⅜
3,000	M C. R. 8 ⅌ c 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.	90⅜
10	Del & Hud. Canal Co.	90¼
300	Pacific M. S. Co s30	71
100	N Y. Central R.	75⅛
100	Hudson River R.	33⅝
100	Harlem R. P'd. b10	37
550	do	37
500	Reading Railroad	45⅛
6	Mich. Central R.	44
300	Panama R. s60	116⅛
100	do	117⅛
100	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s s10	25⅝
100	Gal. & Chic. R. s30	64⅞
50	do b30	65⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. s15	25⅜
100	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	62
100	do b60	62⅛
400	do b10	62
100	do b60	61⅞
400	do	61⅞

MONDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 16, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 9:

Decrease in Loans	$1,208,975
Increase in Specie	729,030
Decrease in Circulation	351,386
Increase in undrawn Deposits	1,122,899

Including the clearing house operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 17, 1858.	July 16, 1859.	July 9, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,508,657
Loans	119,164,222	120,405,658	121,614,633
Specie	35,328,184	23,223,679	22,494,649
Circulation	7,346,946	8,201,675	8,553,061
Gross Deposits	107,101,061	97,257,070	98,490,775
Exchanged	17,046,941	19,121,159	21,477,763
Undrawn	90,054,120	78,135,911	77,013,012
In Sub-Treasury	5,157,606	4,282,670	4,278,440

The Bank Statement will afford satisfaction in business circles. The gain on the Specie average is quite equal to the previous calculation while the decrease in the Loans of $1,208,975 is equally acceptable, at the present time, and somewhat unlooked for after the known ease in the Discount market through the week. The mercantile engagements at Bank, after all the heavy Import movement of June and July, appear to be gradually lessening, and with remarkable ease and quiet. At the same time outside Money lenders are making rather lower terms for prime paper than when the Bank line stood two millions higher. Business was done to-day in 30@60 day acceptances at 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. Longer dates are quoted 7 ⅌ cent. for choice 90 days @ 4 months and 7½@8 ⅌ cent. for 4@6 months. The preference is more decidedly for the shorter dates, even at the lower rate of interest. Demand loans are again made at 5 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The Exchanges for Wednesday's steamer have scarcely yet taken shape. The terms open the same as for last Saturday's packet.

The Stock Market is again active and prices strong. The early dealings of the forenoon opened at the full rates of Saturday, but afterwards, for half an hour or so, lost part of their buoyancy. But at the afternoon Board, and subsequently there was renewed spirit among the buyers, while the market met with less resistance than usual from the speculative sellers. New York Central rose to 75⅜ per cent. without drawing out much stock, and for Reading 46 per cent. was paid after the printed sales. The Western Shares were all firm; Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal Harlem Preferred, and Hudson River in demand at a further advance, and the State Securities steady under some considerable sales of Missouris at 83⅝ per cent. Panama shares were something less firm than on Saturday, while Pacific Mail made an additional rise of 1½ per cent., leaving off 71½@¾ per cent. There was not a great deal done in the Railway Bonds, though the prices for Illinois Centrals, Michigan Centrals, Hudsons, Eries and New York Centrals were all firm. The general market left off strong, with every appearance of a gradual extension of the circle of buyers.

The Cork *Irish Reporter*, of July 7, says of Panama and Australian Mail contract:

"The tenders received for the new Australian Mail service, *viâ* Panama, on the 1st inst., the day appointed by the Government advertisement, are six in number: 1st, by the Company proposing Cork for its ultimate departure in connection with Liverpool, which has been so frequently noticed by us. 2nd, the Royal Mail Company starting from Southampton. 3d, Mr. CROSKEY, who not long since enjoyed notoriety in reference to his dealing with the unfortunate European and American Company. 4th, Mr. COLEMAN, no less fortunate in selling his ships to the Intercolonial Company of Australia. 5th, Mr. LEVER, who wants no herald of his fame; and, 6th, Mr. CUNARD, [probably Mr. E. C., Jr., of New-York,] but not as we understand connected in this matter with Sir SAMUEL, the well-known head of the great Liverpool Mail Line to New-York. It behooves every Irish representative to give his support to the Company which has so long energetically advocated the claims of Cork."

The additional European news by the *City of Washington* this afternoon reports renewed activity and heavy daily sales in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and much firmness in the Funds, both in London and Paris; Consols, 93¼@93½; the French Rentes, 63.95@64. The London *Times* of the 6th of July says:

"The English Funds opened at a further advance his morning, but ultimately returned to the quotations of yesterday. The first bargains in Consols were at 93⅜@⅝, and the last at 93⅛@¼. The rise at the commencement was consequent upon the improved accounts from the Paris Bourse, coupled with the inadequacy of the supply of Consols to meet the daily demands of the public. Late in the day, however, some rather large loans of stock were made, which caused a withdrawal of money that had the effect of partially checking the upward tendency of prices. In American Securities the first mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania Central advanced. An improvement of ½@1 ⅌ cent. has taken place in Canada and South Australian Government debentures."

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ ct., 1875	71 to 75	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., 1875	74 to 76	75½
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	85 to 87	85½
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	40 to 38 dis.	
Mich. Cen. 1st mort., 8 ⅌ cent., con. 1860	81 to 83	
Do., 1869	81 to 83	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	81 to 83	82
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ⅌ c. (sinking fund,) 1885	58 to 60	
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., con. 1864	92 to 94	93½
Do. 7 ⅌ ct. sink. fund 1876	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	68 to 70	
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ⅌ cent., 1883	56 to 58	
Do., $100 shares	7 to 9	8
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ⅌ cent.	90 to 92	91½ 90 1
Do., 2d mort., 6 ⅌ ct. sterl.	93 to 95	
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40	
Phila. & Read. Bonds, 6 ⅌ cent., 1860	80 to 85	
Do., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24	

We have seen on the Street to-day a parcel of 4 months' bills drawn in June by the firm of favorite Utah Contractors of the Government upon the War Department, and accepted, unconditionally, by Secretary J. B. FLOYD. These bills are made for round sums of $25,000 each, ostensibly for a consideration *already* rendered. But upon what authority, or after what precedent they are accepted payable *four months hence*, does not appear.

The following letter on the subject of Land Warrants and the demand for them in Kansas and Nebraska, is from a correspondent in Leavenworth:

"The number of filings in this Land District was, on Saturday last, (the 9th inst.,) 15,990. The number who have preëmpted, or paid for their claims, was, at that date, 7,770—leaving of *squatters* yet to pay before the 12th of September, 8,220; perhaps not over 6,000 will pay for their claims in that time; that number, however, will make quite a drain on Warrants. This is an old district, and probably more have paid for their claims than in either of the other districts,—Ogden or Kickapoo; and it may be set down as a safe calculation, that at least 15,000 preemptors will use Warrants in these districts before the 1st of October. Besides these, a very large demand will be created for Warrants by parties who will locate at private entry. I think but very little of the land will be taken at the public sales, most of the parties here agreeing to let it go by default, and then to use Warrants after it does. The same understanding was had at Omaha, consequently a very large number of Warrants will be used in this way. I have been very much surprised at the number of individuals, both here and in Nebraska, who are seeking land on speculation. There has been a perfect rush at the office for the past few days, and to day it has been a jam."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR inactive and tending downwards; sales 500 bbls. at $3 for sour; $4@$4 50 for State and extra Illinois from Chicago Spring Wheat; $4 50@$5 for extra Wisconsin; $5 50@$6 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $6 25@$6 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 600 bushels Red Ohio, bagged, at $1 08@$1 10; 500 bushels new and old Kentucky at $1 45; old, $1 40; new Amber, $2; 200 bushels White Ohio at $1 10. CORN closed dull; sales 18,000 bushels Illinois at 75c. No sales of other Grains. WHISKY steady; sales 200 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—4 000 bbls. Flour; 46,000 bushels Wheat; 44,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, July 18.

FLOUR dull—transactions confined to retail trade. WHEAT—sales 400 bushels white Canadian on private terms, and a small lot of handsome white at $1 60. CORN sells in small lots at 90c.@91c. for prime Western mixed and round Yellow. OATS considerably depressed, and 1c.@2c. lower. Nothing doing in RYE or BARLEY. WHISKY in fair request; sales 220 bbls. Prison at 26¼c @26½c.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 18—0 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, with a declining tendency. CORN, without material change; sales 6,000 bushels Illinois at 80c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady: 25c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, 6c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,400 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—9,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 18.

FLOUR dull, at $5 75 for Howard-street. WHEAT buoyant at the opening, but closed dull at a decline of 5c.; white, $1 30@$1 35; red, $1 28@$1 33. CORN dull; yellow, 80c.@81c.; white, 82c.@83c. MESS PORK, $16 25. BACON SIDES, 9½c. WHISKY dull; Ohio, 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 18.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN wanted at 86½c. for yellow. OATS dull, at 39c.@40c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 18.

Stocks steady: Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 22⅝; Morris Canal, 54¼; Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	July 16.	July 9.	July 16.	July 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,527,499	4,464,508	787,200	839,745
Manhattan Co	4,587,659	4,611,770	890,492	874,981
Merchants' Bank	6,210,767	6,130,538	1,511,547	1,448,986
Mechanics' Bank	3,532,644	3,542,001	666,574	768,422
Union Bank	2,814,177	2,837,119	535,818	565,725
Bk. of America	5,493,360	5,740,455	1,798,637	1,816,521
Phenix Bank	3,012,503	3,050,427	346,614	601,663
City Bank	2,247,018	2,115,765	376,168	293,197
Tradesmn's Bank	1,297,032	1,265,411	294,585	243,379
Fulton Bank	1,919,679	1,947,964	405,216	345,107
Chemical Bank	1,865,048	1,885,299	837,189	699,138
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,966,060	1,955,660	263,506	259,703
National Bank	2,186,602	2,165,255	175,829	277,161
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,760,964	1,791,537	166,861	190,525
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	858,505	857,319	163,574	167,181
Greenwich Bank	689,335	711,259	127,500	104,954
Leather Man. Bk.	1,972,672	1,966,733	317,070	357,330
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,201,839	1,174,295	207,568	210,857
Bk. St. New-York	3,511,634	3,515,996	869,529	119,620
Am. Exchange Bk	7,015,787	7,069,571	1,356,064	1,173,886
Bk. of Commerce	12,320,543	12,876,548	1,863,630	1,374,038
Broadway Bank	2,370,812	2,371,912	405,806	415,140
Ocean Bank	1,607,294	1,610,832	316,078	382,983
Mercantile Bank	2,436,307	2,405,074	511,653	471,971
Pacific Bank	1,049,118	1,073,218	237,669	210,420
Bk. of Republic	3,889,041	3,914,016	1,157,858	1,170,740
Chatham Bank	665,351	674,949	77,011	68,741
People's Bank	646,151	654,587	104,177	140,344
Bk. of N. America	1,555,615	1,579,918	257,775	301,317
Hanover Bank	1,393,416	1,411,076	121,288	151,307
Irving Bank	809,101	812,651	182,064	162,705
Metropolitan Bank	5,469,110	5,570,065	1,339,853	1,001,320
Citizens' Bank	739,153	756,372	131,614	87,545
Nassau Bank	1,698,658	1,692,970	181,732	186,022
Market Bank	1,675,595	1,678,975	262,088	250,188
St. Nicholas Bank	1,091,476	1,059,751	207,269	219,548
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,658,205	2,712,930	587,773	419,394
Corn Exch. Bank	1,581,733	1,618,183	265,217	210,618
Continental Bank	3,587,226	3,558,676	601,411	604,761
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,057,992	1,211,221	197,785	191,509
Oriental Bank	602,893	607,776	78,751	83,917
Marine Bank	950,871	950,702	125,774	108,082
Atlantic Bank	531,394	519,220	46,449	73,619
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,566,768	2,578,547	375,082	374,797
Park Bank	4,303,498	4,344,151	904,439	913,645
Artisans' Bank	1,023,304	1,160,497	202,702	163,838
Mech. B'g Ass'n	638,477	652,846	89,276	71,257
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	462,074	418,846	50,255	54,087
N. Y. Exch. Bank	331,781	327,173	26,495	33,471
Bull's Head Bank	360,161	364,915	51,117	55,279
N.Y. County Bank	383,243	388,132	37,934	31,277
Grocers' Bank	514,704	522,657	37,000	45,830
East River Bank	310,132	300,006	32,574	30,185
North River Bank	414,127	416,359	59,529	77,670
Total	120,405,658	121,614,633	23,223,679	22,494,649
	Decr'se..$1,208,975		Incr'se....$729,030	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	July 16.	July 9.	July 16.	July 9.
Bk. of New-York	409,995	427,304	2,697,917	2,675,527
Manhattan Co	303,407	318,313	2,879,911	2,978,883
Merchants' Bank	200,389	211,394	4,647,725	4,588,758
Mechanics' Bank	290,117	305,103	2,529,120	2,592,519
Union Bank	176,788	156,809	2,051,645	2,001,493
Bk. of America	135,062	142,037	4,494,840	4,476,040
Phenix Bank	124,897	139,199	1,534,737	1,761,197
City Bank	....	....	1,613,507	1,314,914
Tradesmn's Bank	327,148	326,697	680,722	651,095
Fulton Bank	150,484	154,296	1,620,793	1,593,962
Chemical Bank	275,688	299,428	2,141,998	1,960,147
Merch. Exch. Bk.	140,464	143,081	954,253	943,460
National Bank	118,954	132,911	909,495	962,310
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	174,715	181,474	1,145,471	1,245,736
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	121,341	130,140	759,716	761,179
Greenwich Bank	138,439	138,888	557,231	552,460
Leather Man. Bk.	272,733	304,759	1,163,456	1,213,623
Seventh Ward Bk	214,730	235,255	624,716	601,078
Bk. St. New-York	249,098	259,648	2,118,336	2,320,060
Am. Exchange Bk	207,922	218,287	4,245,964	4,042,510
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,829,739	5,545,139
Broadway Bank	254,437	260,912	1,772,887	1,709,516
Ocean Bank	112,159	114,075	1,031,106	1,075,369
Mercantile Bank	31,413	36,348	1,888,018	1,808,745
Pacific Bank	125,189	125,691	879,642	904,346
Bk. of Republic	208,998	223,813	3,082,658	3,216,135
Chatham Bank	125,331	129,681	410,867	394,750
People's Bank	115,914	116,283	458,801	479,575
Bk. of N. America	84,828	90,141	834,071	792,438
Hanover Bank	96,516	86,983	570,493	612,720
Irving Bank	119,657	124,228	628,691	590,134
Metropolitan Bk.	232,573	236,826	3,277,148	2,919,775
Citizens' Bank	150,717	155,439	562,088	530,413
Nassau Bank	127,992	127,425	933,575	911,858
Market Bank	211,223	213,823	1,046,787	1,004,274
St. Nicholas Bank	92,935	95,138	688,728	672,322
Shoe & Leath. Bk	97,484	101,552	1,915,908	1,879,019
Corn Exch. Bank	127,077	132,089	720,877	767,747
Continental Bank	162,078	177,577	2,459,126	2,468,603
Bk. of Commw'lth	188,655	204,736	798,551	713,692
Oriental Bank	100,231	103,534	389,863	399,355
Marine Bank	112,737	117,668	518,723	472,438
Atlantic Bank	90,848	94,647	210,073	218,903
Imp. & Traders' Bk	194,184	196,407	1,508,555	1,404,349
Park Bank	175,605	181,426	3,295,682	3,289,336
Artisans' Bank	94,454	95,778	692,208	677,506
Mech. B'g Ass'n	89,905	95,291	263,149	246,174
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	156,105	172,039	267,025	267,398
N. Y. Exch. Bank	101,819	104,127	297,105	302,486
Bull's Head Bank	98,274	103,740	349,286	345,833
N. Y. County Bk.	90,572	93,604	281,802	280,535
Grocers' Bank	44,252	46,941	337,918	354,027
East River Bank	82,534	90,895	202,499	202,699
North River Bank	70,633	77,206	360,709	370,452
Total	8,201,675	8,553,061	78,135,911	77,013,012
	Decrease..$351,386		Incr'se. $1,122,899	

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	July 9.	July 2.	July 9.	July 2.
Citizens' Bank	$4,288,017	4,203,884	$3,253,281	3,111,868
Canal Bank	1,329,358	1,297,749	1,442,486	1,397,968
Louisiana	1,927,187	1,975,253	2,464,965	2,462,279
Louisiana State	3,999,020	4,042,332	3,366,162	3,157,647
Mech. & Trad.	759,065	831,330	682,362	787,992
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,044,394	1,072,695	706,773	814,255
Southern Bank	238,555	243,587	227,320	293,584
Union Bank	970,751	1,027,804	455,979	401,429
Merchants' Bank	575,877	525,329	218,755	324,470
Crescent City	961,254	975,494	228,305	280,318
Bank of America	980,973	1,003,201	428,946	493,149
Total	17,074,431	17,198,658	13,475,334	13,524,959
	Decrease...$124,227		Decrease...$49,625	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	July 9.	July 2.	July 9.	July 2.
Citizens' Bank	3,900,175	3,977,010	3,929,084	4,015,044
Canal Bank	1,131,535	1,159,535	1,043,156	979,817
Louisiana	917,174	917,249	3,719,927	3,734,449
Louisiana State	2,479,215	2,541,460	5,129,091	4,918,309
Mech. & Traders'	374,695	389,755	774,467	809,245
Bk. of N. Orleans	628,530	629,780	862,476	928,573
Southern Bank	248,815	259,345	259,959	309,028
Union Bank	562,880	577,990	955,769	888,930
Merchants' Bank	372,760	380,765	378,150	623,733
Crescent City	224,070	220,740	443,027	489,471
Bank of America	219,855	230,955	890,273	967,342
Total	11,061,704	11,284,564	18,385,379	18,663,941
	Decrease...$222,860		Decrease..$278,562	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	July 9.	July 2.	July 9.	July 2.
Citizens' Bank	1,079,324	1,419,998	294,814	218,329
Canal Bank	450,957	538,051	180,743	196,312
Louisiana	781,779	814,551	514,032	511,567
Louisiana State	666,050	701,864	425,686	460,311
Mech. and Trad.	274,241	235,079	28,381	17,619
B'k of N. Orleans	317,330	311,274	85,273	79,685
Southern Bank	957,618	958,173	....	......
Union Bank	216,026	327,868	133,888	149,498
Merchants' Bank	39,928	200,358	52,699	36,616
Crescent City	26,723	31,916	23,697	31,711
Bank of America	9,872	11,247	4,121	4,701
Total	4,839,868	5,550,384	1,743,234	1,706,349
	Decrease..$710,576		Increase....$36,885	

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MARRIED.

GIGNOUX—LASALA.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, July 16, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, CLAUDE M. GIGNOUX to AGATHA M. LASALA, daughter of the late John B. Lasala, of this City.

DIED.

BUSSELL.—In this City, on Sunday, July 17, KITTY, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Bussell, Jr., in the 14th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) July 19, at 3 o'clock, from No. 727 Houston-st.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, wife of Capt. Joseph Webster, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 79th st., between 4th and 5th avs., Yorkville.

GREENFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, July 16, in the 7th year of her age GRACE HELEN, youngest daughter of Matilda and the late James H. Greenfield.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 Greenwich av., on Tuesday, July 19, at 5 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, July 16, EDWARD W., son of Benjamin Stephens, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, (corner of 4th av. and 21st-st.,) on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHANNON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 18, LIVINGSTON GOUVERNEUR, only child of Livingston A. Shannon, aged 15½ months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 20, at 11 o'clock, from No. 35 Powers, corner State st., Brooklyn.

MURPHY.—At Jersey City, on Monday, July 18, FRANCIS PERKINS, son of William J. and Mary Eliza Murphy.

The friends of the family, the New-York Pilots, Mariner's Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M., and Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A. of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Foote, No. 109 Washington st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Remains to be interred in Greenwood.

STRONG.—At Peekskill, on Saturday, July 16, at the residence of his sister, of disease of the heart, VALENTINE FRANCIS STRONG, aged 11 years and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of his father, No. 106 Harrison st., near Hicks, South Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BELL.—At Tremont, Westchester County, on Saturday, July 16, at 2 o'clock A. M., of whooping cough, EDWIN DORSEY BELL, youngest child of John P. and Eliza S. Bell, aged 7 months and 16 days.

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ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE—No. 424 Broadway—eight years established. Employers generally will find at all times any number of select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity. Conducted on business principles, by MORRIS COHNERT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A steady situation as head gardener; has lived in respectable places in this country, and has been properly brought up to the business in some very excellent places in England; is well acquainted with all the routine of fine gardening, and is thoroughly acquainted with laying out new places; can be well recommended. Address, stating terms, &c., Yorkville, N. Y., Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business; no objection to the country. Also, a young man a situation as coachman; can milk cows and knows farming generally. Both have good references. A permanent situation in preference to good wages. Address No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce satisfactory reference, and can make himself useful in the house if required; of willing and obliging disposition. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm; is capable to plow, mow and cradle, and a first-rate hand to take care of horses; can milk first-rate; been working with one man for a year; can recommend himself; has been in the country; would like to go there; good country reference. Address M. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AN Englishman of great experience; is a single, middle-aged man, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference of gentlemen; can be seen in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address A. B., care of Mr. Curr, No. 448 Canal-st.

AN ITALIAN REFUGEE, VERY WELL educated, speaking seven languages, and able to teach them, offers respectfully his company and instruction to any respectable family or gentlemen willing to have him travel through Europe, under very reasonable remuneration. Address the applications to L. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business, both in the old country and here; has no objection to any part of the country; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

TO JOBBERS IN YANKEE NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS.—A situation is wanted by a middle-aged man, who has had a number of years' experience in his own retail store in this City. Address INDUSTRY, Metropolitan Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an active and capable young man who understands his business perfectly, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of his last employer. Address C. B., No. 18 West 20th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman. Understands his business in all its branches. Can give the best of City references. Is willing to make himself useful. He is a Protestant. The wife can do plain sewing if required. Direct W. T. Box No 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A SITUATION, as coachman, or waiter, with some respectable family in this City. He has been employed in Europe in both of the above capacities, and can give good City references. Address S. F., No. 82 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a grocery or hardware store; is willing to work and make himself generally useful; salary no object at first. Best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,856 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG BOY, A SITUATION to learn the Hatters' or Plumbers' trade; has reference for activity, industry and character. Call on or address JOHN TRACY, No. 198 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon, as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR the City, a Protestant woman, to wash and iron and assist in waiting. Apply at No. 156 Grand-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 15 years of age, in a Custom-house Broker's office—one not afraid of work—none other need apply. Address Box No. 3,924 Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BOYS THAT ARE willing to work. Apply for one week at No. 403 Broadway, top floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A bakery. Apply at No. 373 4th av., corner 27th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, AS GARDENER and cook, to go a short distance in the country; also, a first-class coachman, and a number of servants, in all capacities, to fill situations now open; well-recommended servants can be provided with good situations on application. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN, COOK AND FARMING hands—A coachman who is a thorough groom, a good plain cook and two good farm hands. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8, with good recommendations.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER, ON THE BANKS of Hudson River. Apply No. 65 Chatham st.

DRY GOODS.

MME. DEMOREST'S
NEW-YORK
SKIRT
EMPORIUM,
No. 375 Broadway and No. 320 Canal-st.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SKIRTS RETAILED
AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ladies, call and examine our very superior Woven Skirts, with the best watch-spring steel, 11 springs, at $1. 15, 20, 25 and 30 springs in proportion.

Children's Skirts from 15c. upwards.

Old skirts taken in exchange, repaired, and made over equal to new.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

Superior Assortment of Mohair, Poplins, Camillas, And other Dress Goods.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order,
At 3 Hours' Notice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, begs to inform purchasers of Mourning Goods, that, in consequence of the great increase of business, he is obliged to make extensive alterations for the Fall Trade, which compels him to sell the balance of his choice and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods at a tremendous sacrifice.

6,000 yards English Bareges at	12½ cents.
8,000 yards French Muslins at	12½ cents.
5,000 yards French Brilliants, yard wide, at	12½ cents.
10,000 yards Best English Calicoes at	10 cents.
8,400 yards Fine Challies, in Black and Second Mourning, at	12½ cents.
12,000 yards desirable Traveling Dress Goods at	12½ cents.
6,000 yards Lupin's Bombazines at	75 cents.
3,000 yards French Ginghams, very fine, at	12½ cents.
4,000 yards Spanish Bareges, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, at a great sacrifice.	

2,000 Barege Robes at half price.
150 Grenadine Robes, double skirts, as much below cost.
500 Grenadines and other Summer Shawls at a great loss.
5,000 yards Pine-apple Crapes, a new material, at an immense loss.
Also, Bonnets, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c., &c.
Observe!
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND colored silks, also Irish linens, tablecloths, napkins, towels, Swiss jaconet, and dress muslins, delaines, ginghams, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, brash, linen handkerchiefs, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 3l; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring Skirts at $8 a dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14-spring $14. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS ABOUT visiting the watering places will do well by examining GENIN'S large stock of ladies' and misses' underclothing of all descriptions; also, a large stock of bathing dresses, all at greatly reduced prices, at GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 507 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Princests.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte for sale for $210, at No. 676 6th av., near the Crystal Palace-park. Has elegant round corners, handsome octagon legs, superbly inlaid with pearl, grand scale, overbraced, &c., beautifully lined with satin wood and white holly, splendid rich tone, which can be tested, best City makers, having full warrantee, and is without spot or blemish; in use three months. N. B.—Will be boxed and shipped, or delivered included. Can be fully examined. Apply for four days, day or evening.

AMERICAN ORGANS (12-STOP) SIMILAR to the Alexandre, but excelling all instruments of the kind in purity and power of tone, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith. Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE one six-stop gothic case, swell, and pedals; one second-hand organ, four stops and pedals, $325. The above are warranted and of fine volume of tone. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $120 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE supplies schools with competent teachers for any department; especial attention paid to orders for music teachers. References: Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges. Superior teachers of music and French wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION EITHER in family or school, as teacher in drawing and painting, or English branches and languages. Box No. 33 Post-Office, Sharon, Vt.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG SEAMAN, AN American, 24 years of age, and of good connections, purporting matrimony, wishes to form the acquaintance of some fair and intelligent young lady, also an American. Address D. P. T., Chatham-square Post-office.

WIEGAND'S ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—Old shingle roofs repaired, tin and other roofing cemented, old tin roofs repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight. Roofs painted in the best manner. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two-story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS.—Two first class brown stone houses, eligibly located, new and ready for occupancy. Address, with description of property offered, Box No. 248 Brooklyn Post-office; will receive attention.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT—A productive property, leases at a rent of $3 000 per year, payable monthly; terms easy; part would be taken in other property. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M., to E. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Insurance, No. 31 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, REPLETE with every convenience, comfort and elegance; it is situated in a choice location near 5th-av.; it will be sold cheap, as the owner is removing from the City.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE.—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 58th and 59th sts. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—100 acres of beautifully located and very fine land on the east side of the Hudson, 38 miles from New-York, and less than five minutes' walk from the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad; magnificent views of the river for 20 miles in extent, fine orchards, majestic shade trees, and location for health and society unsurpassed. The said place is suitable for dividing into eight or ten villa sites. Terms easy. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About 17 acres of romantically beautiful land at Nyack; the views are unsurpassed for beauty and variety; very easy of access by railroad and steamboat; will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for City property. Apply at the drug store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 36x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONTAINING 25 acres, on Pelham Neck, Westchester County; it lies on the Sound, and is beautifully situated. Apply at No. 68 West-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville dépôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHIN one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 12 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $100 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises, is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $14,000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

A FORECLOSURE SALE.—A GOOD GRAZING farm, in Westchester County, 117 acres, high land, near Harlem Railroad, between Williams' bridge and West Mount Vernon, containing many fine building sites, extensive views, at Court-house at White Plains, THURSDAY, July 21, at noon. Cars leave 26th-st. station 8½ A. M., returning 3 P. M. Land will be shown by Geo. J. Mankin, Esq., near premises.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FARM OF FROM 40 TO 75 acres of good land, with large modern built house, and necessary outbuildings; also, a small cottage required on the premises, at a convenient distance from New York; situation must be healthy and desirable, with shade trees, good fruit and water. Address P. N., Box No. 1,858 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF FORTY acres near New Brunswick, N. J., quarter of a mile from dépôt, and three quarters from steamboat landing. About thirty acres under cultivation. Good buildings, water, &c. Plenty of fruit. Price $3,500.
E. G. LOCKE, No 20 Pine-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.—PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown stone, modern-built spacious store No. 29 Park row, opposite the fountain. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—NO. 67 James st., New-York; has a good basement and cellar, fine store on the first floor, and the upper part suitable for a residence. Also two good rear buildings. For further particulars, apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York. F. S. MILES, Executor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH tea-room, gas and fixtures, dumb waiter and every convenience, in perfect order. May be had at once. Only 20 minutes from Wall-st., and combining the advantages of city and country, and near to Clinton av., Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY STEPHEN BROWN & CO., BOSTON,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 21, AT 12 M.,
(if not previously disposed of at private sale,)

One-half of the right, title and interest, and good will of the Celebrated Ross Express establishment and successfully run over the elegant Providence and Worcester Railroad since 1847. This Express connects with Thompson & Co.'s, Fisk & Co.'s, Adams' and Fuller's Express Companies, and with Leonard & Co.'s, Worcester; also, with Harnden's, Adams', Earle's, Kinsley's and Drake & Co's Express Companies, at Providence. To be sold to the highest bidder.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 200 VERY CHOICE building lots on Bergen Heights, on the Clendenny estate, near the residence of Mr. John Raymond, within a short distance of the Newark and Bergen Plank Roads, and one and a-half miles of the Jersey City Ferry, over omnibus route, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, as above, on the premises, about 200 lots of land, on Bergen Heights. This property is beautifully situated on an improved and improving neighborhood, overlooking the bay of New-York in front, and the Passaic Valley and the City of Newark in the rear. It will be sold together or in single lots or plots, as purchasers may desire. The location and accessibility of this property, moderate rates of taxation, &c., &c., render it very attractive and desirable to those wishing a residence near the city, as well as to any who desire to make an investment in property, sure to rise rapidly and permanently in value. Terms—10 per cent and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale. One hundred and five dollars may remain at 6 per cent. on each lot until May 1st, 1862, and the balance to be paid in cash, on 1st August, 1859, when the deed will be delivered at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, Nos. 73 and 75 Montgomery street, and No. 20 Exchange Place, three doors from the ferry.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—costly rosewood piano-forte, superbly carved, double round, pearl keys, rich carved legs; solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; heavy French plate mantel and pier mirrors, &c., &c. THIS DAY, July 19, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the costly furniture contained therein, consisting in part of two rosewood piano-fortes, elegant parlor suites, etageres, centre and other tables, lace curtains, large mirrors, oil-paintings, sofas, lounges, sofa bed, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, carpets, clocks, china ware, silver ware, cut glass ware, cutlery, tea and dining tables, &c. Also, a large quantity of other valuable furniture.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED stores, by order of Geo. N Sanders, Esq., Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) July 20, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy yard, Brooklyn,

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, beans, vinegar, molasses, &c. CLOTHING—A large quantity of pea and round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, drawers, satinet, flannel, sheeting, shoes, caps, mattresses, blankets, &c. SMALL STORES—A large quantity of tobacco, soap, beeswax, scissors, razors and strops, shaving-boxes, brushes, buttons, combs, spoons, mess kettles, pans, mustard. Also, a lot of old barrels, boxes, &c. A list of the above articles can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old, in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JNO. J. RENNIE will sell on THIS DAY, at the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, drawing room suites, statuary, book case, oil paintings, vases, mirrors, engravings, clock, lace curtains, &c. Also a large assortment of chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer—No. 24 Nassau st.

AT PRIVATE SALE, UNTIL 25TH INST.—Real estate and household furniture at New Lots, L. I., nearly opposite John I. Snediker's Hotel; house, stable with seven stalls and about one acre of land desirably situated as above, together with the furniture, on reasonable terms. If not disposed of by 25th inst. will be sold at auction on the premises. Apply at the house, of J. L. BERRIEN, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of Bowery, or of the Auctioneer.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, July 19, will sell as above all the contents of the elegant private residence No. 38 7th st., near Cooper Institute, comprising everything useful and ornamental for the parlor, dining-room, chambers, &c., &c., with a quantity of fine carpets, mattresses, mirrors, clocks, crockery and glass ware, and a very superior full 7 octave piano-forte. Sale commences at 10 o'clock precisely on TUESDAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands. The attention of the trade is called to this sale. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as the cigars must be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues describing brands, &c., ready on the morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, Brussels and velvet carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, book cases, extension dining tables, oak marble top sideboards, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, lounges, &c., &c.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &C.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, July 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a complete assortment of white granite and common ware, china toys, fancy toy jugs, plated and brittania castors, clocks, lanterns, &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA CHOICE STOCK of china, glass and earthenware, fancy lustre figures, &c., TUESDAY, July 19, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer. A sale for cash, in lots for City and country retailers, who can save 25 per cent. from regular prices.

By PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, &c., &c., WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising 1 light road wagon, ¾ seat, 1 top buggy, 1 rockaway, for 1 or 2 seats, 1 business gig, 2 road wagons, 1 bay horse, and several other horses, wagons, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a prime assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted to hire by the year, a small, neat cottage, with an acre of ground or more, at North Orange, N. J., within 5 or 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt. Address C. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 2d and 6th avs., and ranging from 8th to 14th sts.; price, $12,000 to $15,000. If a basement house, must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 1,113 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements, to be occupied by three adults, (brother, sister and servant;) location IXth or XVIth Wards. Address, or call at No. 7 Bank-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN SECOND-HAND IRON Safes, various sizes, at No. 71 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,
GREAT BRITAIN,
IRELAND,
HOLLAND,
BELGIUM,
SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,
SWITZERLAND,
ITALY,
GERMANY,
RUSSIA,
SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,
CAIRO,
CONSTANTINOPLE,
BEYROUT,
&c., &c.
ALEXANDRIA,
JERUSALEM,

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.,

Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st of January last, and a pro rata dividend on the stock paid subsequent to said date, out of the net profits the past six months, (two per cent. of said profits having first been placed to the credit of the Contingent Fund.) Dividends payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—AFTER PLACING TWO PER CENT. of the net profits to the credit of the Contingent Fund, the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits for the six months ending June 30, on all stock paid prior to the 1st January last, and a pro rata dividend on all subsequent payments on account of stock. Dividends payable on and after July 15. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET, JULY 12, 1859.—DIVIDEND—The depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for, will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
C. H. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER. H. TITUS, Prest.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual *Semi-annual interest* on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of *Six per Cent.* per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and *Five per Cent.* over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18th. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, Prest.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS—No. 516 Broadway.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 1, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 18th inst. Interest will be credited as principal. Depositors will leave their pass-books to be written up in July and January. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
July 14, 1859.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, on the first mortgage bonds will be paid on the first day of August next, at the office of the Receiver in Portsmouth, Ohio, with exchange and interest thereon up to that day, no interest to be allowed after that day. Holders will deposit their coupons with Mr. LANIER, the trustee, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., who will forward the same for collection.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand after 11th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN OIL COMPANY.—Office No. 30 South William-st., July 1, 1859.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. M. L. McDONOUGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1859—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 183 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, AT THE best market rates, by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 16, 1859—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be cancelled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order. R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, JULY 13—Under the provisions of the By-Laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an Interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAMES D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE COMPANY, No. 14 Frankfort-st., New-York, July 7, 1859.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five ($5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 5, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Seven and one half Dollars per Share on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last three and six months, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company due July 20, 1859, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARBER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 25th of July inst., at his office, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon.
JULY 9, 1859. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

NOTICE—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating a certain note, drawn by Hedenberg & Littell, dated Newark, Nov. 25, 1858, at 8 months, for $600; indorsed by Walter Fuller & Co., same having been given for no consideration, is of no value.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st.—New-York, July 12, 1859.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES C HARRIOTT, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 2, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 5th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 66 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

CAPITAL,	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1859,	905,081 54
LIABILITIES,	16,514 37

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS
upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September, to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1859.

This Company continues the business of Insurance on advantageous terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.

At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,
CALEB BARSTOW,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
HANSON K. CORNING,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,
THOMAS MONAHAN,
ALBERT WARD,
CHARLES EASTON,
LOUIS LORUT,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,
THOMAS SCOTT,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,
WM. A. SALE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DANIEL G. BACON,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
JOSHUA L. POPE,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HENRY DAVIS,
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,
ELISHA E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM H. CARY,
THOMAS S. NELSON,
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
LOTHROP L. STURGES,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,
EMERY THAYER,
ZALMON TAYLOR,
BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRISSMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 510 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their tricks and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

CAUTION.—TONICS MANUFACTURED FROM common whisky, raw alcohol, and such like, abound in this market. If you wish to be healthy, use STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS. If you are sick, use them. Keep them always in your family. They cure cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, yellow fever, bilious diseases and bowel complaints, and are an invaluable tonic for common use during hot weather.
They are manufactered in France from PURE COGNAC BRANDY, and are imported and sold by
S. STEINFELD, No 70 Nassau-st.
Sole Agent for the United States.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, one door from Chatham, may be consulted privately on delicate diseases; 27 years in the above specialty, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enables him to treat successfully such cases as may have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of disease as an hospital affords. Stricture and nervous debility, the result of youthful indiscretion, effectually cured. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the [illegible] of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. [illegible] 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be poisoned buy the counterfeit; if you wish for health buy the genuine article, which can be had only of us in New-York. Remember we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., who has been our agent since 1849. PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE—DR BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of REDMAN & KELLOGG was dissolved on the first, by mutual consent.
The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH E. REDMAN, who will continue the same business at No. 481 6th-av.
JOSEPH E. REDMAN,
MINOT C. KELLOGG.
New-York, July 16, 1859.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—THE MEMBERS of the Thirteenth Regiment are requested to meet at their armory, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of great importance will come before them.
Wm. Hutcheon, A. S. Dodge, Wm. E. White, H. H. Pitt, and others.
S. LOCKETT, Orderly.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—Members are notified that the regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston-st., TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, at 8 o'clock. Persons heretofore proposed for membership will please be present with their certificate of exemption.
G. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

FREE ACADEMY ASSOCIATE ALUMNI.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at the Free Academy, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 5 P. M.
WM. M BANKS, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:45 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY—LANDING AT RIVERdale, Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, Strykers Bay, 22d and Christopher sts. Steamer JOHN FARON EVERY DAY, from Jay-st. Pier at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Returning leave Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12¼ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK. EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOOKBINDER.—A bookbindery for sale in a neighboring City; the tools, machinery, presses, &c., are in a good condition; some of them new; the location is good, and the bindery nicely filled up; to a young man that is acquainted with the business it is a good opening, as it can be got low. For particulars and price apply at No. 138 William-st., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
ASA L. SHIPMAN.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE WELL-established yard Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Cherry-st., between Clinton and Jefferson sts., with lease and fixtures, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. The yard has a good run of customers, and is doing a good business. Is only sold for want of time to attend to it. For terms, &c., apply to N. L. BENNET, on the premises.

A PROFITABLE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Within an hour's ride of New-York, been 17 years established by the present owner, who having lost his wife, desires to return to England, his native home. Also, a desirable house and lot for sale. Apply to SAML. INGERSOLL, No. 34, or HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st, New-York.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES which sell readily for cash, will take a partner with a few thousand dollars, or he will dispose of his business which is well established, with numerous customers. One or two gentlemen with $6,000 to $10,000 can double the capital the first year. Direct, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE (OF fine quality) and the good-will of lease of a first class family hotel, arranged in the most approved modern French style, and situated in the most fashionable and elegant part of the City. Apply by letter, to A. B., Box No 481 Post-office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of from $7 000 to $10,000, to engage in a patent machine, which exceeds in capacity any machine of the kind ever invented, which will yield from 100 to 150 per cent. profit. None but principals need apply. Address A. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS habits and experience, and who can command from $5,000 to $10,000, a salaried position in some manufacturing or other establishment, to the interests of which he would devote his entire time. Address S., Box No. 2,275 Post office.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—WANTED—By a highly respectable gentleman, some good house to represent in this City; has a large safe, in a good location, and can do a profitable trade South; a small per centage only required. Address W. S. K., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING SCHOOL, HALF an hour's distance from New-York, on account of the ill health of the Principal. A competent party, with $200 to $300, can here find a fair start in life at once. For particulars inquire at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARTNER IN the Coal trade, with a cash capital of $5,000. Location on a thoroughfare. Considered one of the best in the City. Sales mostly for cash. Satisfactory details on interview. Address real name, COAL, Brooklyn Post-office.

A MANUFACTORY, NOW DOING A LARGE business, will be exchanged, together with the real estate, for City or country property. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A fine showy bay horse 15¾ hands high, plump, pony built, eight years old, sound and in superior condition. He is accustomed to City driving, not afraid of locomotives, or bands of music, and is in all respects a perfectly reliable animal that a lady or child can drive with safety. His present owner has used him for a coupe the last two years. Apply to JAMES, at Johnson's livery stable, corner of Broadway and 27th-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June [illegible], 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5 45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 11, 2.30, 4.45, and 6 40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations $15 through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.
The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:
1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.
2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)
3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash carts.
4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.
5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.
The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.
Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?
[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]
Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.
Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted at a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM O. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.
UTICA, July 15, 1859.
WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.
Dated May 16, 1859.
MERCY A. HARMON, Administratrix.
m17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mTu*
JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap12-law6mT*
GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N Y, Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August, 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.........$15 | Deck.........$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Flo.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, July 27.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will receive freight for the above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master, from Liverpool, is discharging under general order, at Pier No. 37, North River. Consignees will please send their permits on board and attend to the receipt of their goods.
All goods not permitted will be sent to public store under general order.
All goods left on the dock will be stored at expense and risk of owners.
RICHARD IRVIN & CO.,
No. 98 Front-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The AFRICA will sail on the 3d of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, JR.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and preparing about two and a half miles of road, and for McAdamizing about 3½ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at any time at THOS. RAE'S store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less, for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 26th July.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.
Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

PERSONAL.

CHILD FOR ADOPTION.—A HEALTHY male child, one week old, of good parentage, will be given, absolutely, to any satisfactory party, on application to Dr. HENRY, at the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
NOTICE.
The Yellow tickets sold for this Festival will admit
ONLY
at the water-side entrance, and
NOWHERE ELSE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS,
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.
Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW-ROCHELLE, IS SITuated on Long Island Sound, 17 miles from New-York, and 1½ miles from the village of New-Rochelle; accessible by steamboats three times each day, and by the New Haven Railroad almost hourly; is in perfect order, and is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the country, and to southerners particularly, having business in the City, offers facilities unequaled. Stages always in attendance to convey passengers to and from the cars and the steamers, landing her passengers at the dock opposite the house. Fine boating, fishing and bathing. Apply to JAMES WILLIS, Proprietor.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared to accommodate a few Summer boarders. This hotel is situated 60 miles from New-York, on the south side of the Island, in direct communication with New-York twice each day. Good fishing in both salt and fresh water; boats always in readiness for pleasure or fishing excursions. For particulars, take the cars at 10 A. M. or 3½ P. M., from Atlantic st., Brooklyn, to Medford Station, or address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD SUBSTANTIAL board can be obtained at a farm-house near a pleasant village in New-Jersey; location healthy and well shaded; within one and a half hours' from City by railroad and omnibus. Reference required. Apply at No. 20 28th st., corner Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, child, and two ladies, where there are no other boarders, near river or sea-shore, with good and safe bathing. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address F. B., Box No. 820 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Several families and others can be accommodated with good board, moderate, within two minutes of the dépôt. Address ADVERTISER, Morristown, N. J., or inquire at the ticket office, Morristown, or No. 138 11th st., corner 6th-av., at the Real Estate office.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED among the hills of Connecticut, at a large brick farm-house near a dépôt. Very healthy location. Ice, fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to
SETH BATEMAN.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—AND A PLEASANT ROOM, by a young gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no boarders, in the vicinity of East Broadway and Henry-st., above Pike; desire the comforts of a good home where they can be pleasantly situated; they wish to partly furnish their own room. Address EDWARD, Station B. Post-office, Grand-st., near Ridge.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO 46 SANDS ST., near Fulton Ferry. Large, pleasant, airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, and the comforts of a home, for families or single gentlemen. Location convenient and delightful. Terms moderate.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, wanted for an invalid young lady, where she can have the best of attendance and care, in a quiet location, with a widow lady, and where there are no other boarders, preferred. Address immediately, A. F., Union square Letter-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, in a private family, a furnished room of medium size, without board; would be permanent if suited; those only who are sociable and obliging, and are willing that I should enjoy the society of their family, will answer this. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, RICHMOND, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and infant, in a private family, or where there are a few boarders only, below Canal st. and west of Broadway. Board not to exceed $8 per week. Address S. H. F., Box No. 162 *Times* office.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH Brooklyn—by a young gentleman who is in the city during the day. Address with terms, BOARD, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE AND SMALL BEDROOM ON the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to suit, with gas, use of bath, &c., at No. 332 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
ORDERS.
First—The Squadron will rendezvous at White Stone, for their Annual Cruise, on Saturday, Aug. 6, at or before 4 P. M., and proceed thence to Edgartown, in conformity with such sailing orders as the Commodore of the Squadron may deem proper to issue, to arrive at Edgartown on Saturday, the 13th inst., unless the *time* of arrival should be otherwise ordered by the Commodore.
Second—Yachts will be provided with Rogers' Signals, and can procure the same of Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt.
Third—Members will be provided with the regulation uniforms, and wear them during the cruise. The Buttons of the Club can be obtained of the Measurer, No. 6 Bowling Green.
Fourth—A plain white flag at the main will signify "engagement at meals, or otherwise."
Fifth—Mr. W. W. Shippen is appointed Flag-Officer.
Sixth—Captains will cause their men to be provided with the regulation dress and enforce their wearing it. The same can be obtained of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, corner of Cherry and Catharine sts.
Seventh—The Measurer will assign to each Yacht its number, under the 18th article of the Constitution.
Eighth—On joining the Squadron, Captains will report themselves to the Commodore; and wishing to leave, will obtain permission from him or the senior officer in command. By order of EDWIN A. STEVENS,
Commodore.
H. MORTON, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBINATION cushion tables can only be bought at his factory. Private houses furnished. Old tables repaired. Six second-hand tables for sale cheap. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

DO UNTO OTHERS, &c.—MR. DAVIS SEXTON, the remains of the dead horse left in Rutgers-st. on Saturday must be removed to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK OF
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Will be produced, with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, MACHINERY, etc., etc., etc., a New Burlesque, called
LA LA ROOKH;
or,
THE FIRE-WORSHIPPERS.
LA LA ROOKH (with Songs and Dances),
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
KHORRANBAD, Chief of the Fire Department,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
THE SHADES OF SHAKESPEARE,
MILTON,
BYRON,
BAULKY COLE.
Gaylor, Doesticks, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
During the Piece, HAND TOURNAMENT, GLADIATORIAL DISPLAY, MARCHES, GROUPINGS, &c., by
THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT
OF
AMAZONIAN GUARDS,
WALKING ACROSS NIAGARA ON A TIGHT ROPE,
THE BIG BALLOON.
GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.
MORPHY'S VICTORIES, &c., &c.
This piece has been many weeks in preparation, and will be produced in a style worthy of the attention of the patrons of this
POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT.
The performance will commence with
THE IRISH LION.
TIM MOORE (the Lion)..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager..........Mr. E. [illegible]
TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1859,
Will commence with the Comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Aminadab Sleek..........Mr. BURTON.
To conclude with the popular Drama of
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles..........Mr. BURTON.
Mrs. Timothy Toodles..........Mrs. HUGHES.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, July 19,
Commencing with the beautiful Drama of
WOMAN—HER LOVE! HER HOPE! HER TRIAL!
After which, the great CRIB SCENE from the Drama of
TOM AND JERRY.
After which, the Farce of
THE WANDERING BOYS.
Concluding with the Pantomime of
THE MAGIC ROSE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, July 19,
The performance will commence with the play of
ACTRESS OF PADUA.
La Tisbe........Miss Lucille | Catarina........Miss Helen
Concluding with the drama of
WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND.

JONES' WOOD.
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE, DAY AND NIGHT.
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
THE MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENTS.
SECOND DAY, SECOND DAY,
TUESDAY, July 19. TUESDAY, July 19.
DELIGHTED THOUSANDS
have unanimously pronounced the Mammoth Festival to be the
MOST GORGEOUS ENTERTAINMENT
THE WORLD HAS EVER WITNESSED.
ADMISSION ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
INCLUDING FREE EXCURSION BY STEAMBOAT.
At 1 o'clock—Mammoth Circus Company, Magic Carnival of Cordova, the Wizard, the Feats of the Carlo Family, the Punch and Judy Exhibition; the Performances of the Marionettes, and the great Ascension on a Wheel will simultaneously take place.
At 3 o'clock—The first part of the Grand Concert by the Mammoth Orchestra.
At 4½ o'clock—Second performance of the Mammoth Circus Company, the Magician, the Marionettes, the Carlo Family, Punch and Judy, and the second great Wheel ascension.
At 6 o'clock—The second part of the Grand Concert by the Mammoth Orchestra.
At 7 o'clock—The Grand Bal Champetre will commence on the mammoth platform for dancing, to the music of Hirschman's celebrated Band and three other distinct Orchestras.
At dusk—Grand flight and aerial race of Fire Balloons, the grounds splendidly illuminated with Calcium Lights, magnificent Pyrotechnic Display and Firework Festival.
On SUNDAY, July 24,
the programme will be strictly confined to the
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
by the
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA.
SOLO SINGING AND CHORAL ASSOCIATIONS
IN THREE PARTS.
The First Part will commence at 3 o'clock.
The Second Part at 5 o'clock.
The Third Part at 7 o'clock.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
A general rehearsal of the music, to be performed at the Excursion Concert, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, will take place at the Music Store of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.
At this meeting the lady members will receive their tickets.
N. B.—A punctual attendance is particularly requested.
WILLIAM BELDEN, Secretary.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
SECOND WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN'S LAST VISIT to New-York as he has been secured for a five years' absence in Europe. Over 12,000 different experiments compose the catalogue of his feats, and a grand selection from them, embracing novelties in Magic, Necromancy, Magnetism, Spiritualism, and Ventriloquism, &c., will be presented on TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, calculated to please and interest all beholders. The smaller serpent here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-anaconda. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c. are all here yet. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.—REGULAR Weekly Programme.—Every Sunday Evening—Sacred Concert—Vocal and Instrumental. Monday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Tuesday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Concert and Fireworks. Wednesday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Thursday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Promenade and Vocal Concert. Friday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Saturday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Promenade and Vocal Concert. Admittance 25 cents.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND CONCERT AND EVENING EXCURSION ON THE HUDSON, TO WEST POINT AND THE HIGHLANDS,
BY THE
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1859.
The Society has engaged for this occasion the elegant and well-known steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, together with a new Excursion Barge, capable of accommodating twelve hundred persons, and the arrangements will be such as to secure the entire comfort of all who join the Excursion.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the celebrated Pianist, Messrs. FRADEL, H. W. MILLARD, and other artists of high rank, have tendered their services; and, together with the CHORUS of the SOCIETY and DODWORTH'S CONCERT BAND, will present a Concert of rare excellence, consisting of
OVERTURES, PIANO FORTE SOLOS, CHORUSES, &c., &c.
Pianist to the Society, Mr. WM. BERGE.
Conductor, G. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.
The boats will leave the foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 4½ o'clock, touching at YONKERS to receive the friends of the Society, after which the Concert will take place on the passage up the River.
The return passage will be devoted principally to dancing, under the direction of Dodworth.
There will be no Bar on board the boat. Refreshments of the first-class will be supplied by a popular caterer.
Tickets can be obtained only of the Members of the Society, or of the Secretary, at the store of Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway. Gentlemen's Tickets, $2, and Ladies' Tickets, $1 each.
The Committee pledge themselves that this entertainment shall be of the highest order and in all respects worthy the attention of the friends of the Society.
WILLIAM BELDEN, Secretary.
R. M. MARTIN,
GEORGE W. SEYMOUR,
BENRY CAMP,
C. J. A. WERNEKE,
Committee.

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO. 4 SONS OF TEMPERANCE will give their 16th annual Pic Nic and Cotillon Excursion to Biddle's Grove, on THURSDAY, July 21, instant. The large steamboat Erie and double-decked barge is engaged; also two bands of music. A police force will accompany the pic-nic to preserve order. Tickets 50 cents. The boat will leave [illegible] st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Thorn's Dock, near the Fulton Ferry, at 8, and the South Ferry dock at 8½. Persons coming from down town or from Jersey City can cross by the South Ferry boats over to Brooklyn to join the party.
A. CAMPBELL.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low-pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The fast and commodious sea steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make excursions daily to the FISHING BANKS, on MONDAY, July 18, 20, 21, 22, and SUNDAY, 24th; leaving foot 10th-st., East River, 7 o'clock, Broome-st. 7½, Peck-slip 8 o'clock. Foot of Spring-st., North River, 8½, and Pier No 4 9 o'clock. Tickets for the excursion 50 cents. A fine cotillion band will accompany the boat. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.—THE large and commodious steamers SOUTH AMERICA, or RIP VAN WINKLE and OCEAN BIRD, with Barges, for Charter at very low prices. Also, for Sale very low a Steamboat, in good running order, capable of carrying eight hundred passengers. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, foot Robinson st., pier No. 27 N. R.

EXCURSION TO CHOLERA BANKS—Steamboat HUNTRESS, Capt. WM. FRANCIS, will make an excursion to CHOLERA BANKS on THURSDAY, July 21, 1859, leaving foot of Jackson st. at 6½ o'clock, Peck-slip at 7, Pier No. 4, North River, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets $1. Bait and refreshments on board. The boat will positively make the landings.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, with or without barges, may be chartered for Excursions, on application to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

velopment of the struggle in which we are engaged in Italy.

My intention is not to return to an *exposé* of which you will have easily conceived the object. I point, nevertheless, your particular attention to the considerations in this document which belong more especially to the relations of the Confederation with the pending question. Not only in the opinion of the Russian Government is there no occasion for Germany to interfere, because neither her interests nor her rights are in danger, but in mixing herself up in the conflict she departs from the position which treaties have assigned to her. Not only is she unable to show in the existing state of affairs the necessity of protecting the European equilibrium, which is not menaced, and which she herself compromises if she pretends to say that she is necessarily interested in a war undertaken by Austria as a European Power, and that the action of the Federal body, considered as such, ought to be exercised beyond the limits of the Confederation, but such a doctrine would be productive in effect of nothing less than the complete incorporation of the non-German provinces of Austria into the Federal Union, and in this way it would be as much opposed to the real interests of the German States as to the spirit of the European treaties which have agreed to the conditions of their existence.

The organs of Austria object, we know, that the possession of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in her hands would be necessary for the security of the Federal frontier.

When that Assembly had to occupy itself with the military organization of the German Confederation, the members of the Association who have German possessions were called upon to name those of their provinces which they understood would participate in the common charges and obligations. Thus the *procès verbal* of the deliberations dated April 6, 1818, amply prove that Austria, after having enumerated her German territories, spoke of those of Italy, and declared in positive terms that she in no way entered into the view of extending beyond the Alps the line of defence of the Confederation. It was under consideration, we repeat, to fix the basis of the Germanic military system. The discussion asumed at this moment all the importance which belonged to it on a subject so closely connected with the essential interests of Germany. No voice was raised to assert that the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, nor yet the Po nor its affluents, nor even the Adige itself, were necessary to the security of the Confederation; it was at the Alps, according to the proposition of Austria, that the Diet ought to place the frontier and the line of defence for Germany.

I do not insist at greater length upon a fact which replies with such authority to all objections, and against which those based on false appreciations, and raised only by the pressure of circumstances, c anno prevail.

The new military measures which have just been adopted in Prussia, do not inspire us, therefore, with disquietude. The Prussian Government, in mobilizing an important part of its army, declares that it has no other object than to protect the security of Germany, and to put itself in a state to exercise a just influence on the ulterior arrangements in accordance with the other Great Powers. We cannot in this find any reason to dissent from the Cabinet of Berlin. The Government of the Emperor, which was desirous that the affairs of Italy might be debated in Congress, very far from refusing what all the Powers concurred with it in seeking—their regulation—did, when necessary, itself call for their participation at an opportune moment.

The circular of the Russian Government indicates, in a manner sufficiently plain, in what manner it will not fail to act when the proper time arrives. As this document recalls, and as I have myself informed you, the English Government, at the commencement of hostilities, tendered to the German Governments the best advice, counseling them by no means to make common cause with the Austrians against us.

Without yet having official information of the disposition of the new British Ministry, we are authorized to infer, from the debate which preceded their coming into power, conclusions most favorable to the independence of Italy; and we are under the firm persuasion that the English Government is, in its views, as well as in the support of its influence, favorable to the solution that we ourselves seek.

WALEWSKI.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES—NOTE FROM COUNT CAVOUR.

Count CAVOUR's circular note, in which he explains the views of the Sardinian Government on the hopes of Italy, has been followed by a similar document, which the Foreign Minister of the Piedmontese Kingdom devotes especially to the question of the Duchies' The text of this second circular, which is dated Turin, June 16, is as follows:

MONSIEUR: In my circular of yesterday I informed you that the Duchies of Modena and Parma, as also Lombardy, were no sooner delivered from the presence of the Austrian troops than they proclaimed the fall of the old Government and their annexation to Piedmont, thus renewing the act of surrender to the House of Savoy, which they made for the first time eleven years ago.

The exceptional position of this country obliges me to enter into a few details on this head with respect to the King's legations.

It is evident that, at the beginning of the war, Piedmont could not have recognized the neutrality of the Duchies, even had it been formally proclaimed. In fact, the Dukes of MODENA and PARMA were united by private conventions, which with a disregard of general treaties gave up the territory of their States to the Austrian armies, and from the outset established between Austria and the Duchies compulsory relations that were incompatible with the duties of a genuine neutrality.

These Conventions are known. The treaties of Dec. 24, 1847, and of Feb. 4, 1848, expressly declare that the States of His Royal Highness the Duke of MODENA, and His Royal Highness the Duke of PARMA, enter within the defensive lines of the Austrian Emperor's Italian provinces, and that consequently this latter has the right of sending troops into the territories of Modena and Parma, and of causing them to occupy the fortresses there whenever his interests may require it. By a regulation in these same treaties, which serves to show the foresight of the Austrian Government, the sovereigns of Modena and Parma undertook to conclude no military Convention whatever with any other Power without the previous consent of the imperial Government of Vienna.

These stipulations, so clear and precise, did not permit the Duchies to preserve neutrality. The Dukes of PARMA and MODENA should have denounced them before hostilities, so as to replace their States in the conditions required for claiming and obtaining the immunities of neutrals. Now, nothing of the kind took place; on the contrary, the Duchies were thrown open to the Imperial troops, who were collecting on the Piedmontese frontier, and they have thus became one of the enemy's bases of operations. Hostilities began, Piedmont was invaded across the frontier of one of those two States, without any subsequent protest on the part of the Princes, who in fact assisted the attack. Propriety, as well as international duties, should at least have caused some communication to be made to Sardinia, in order to give explanations as to the intentions and conduct of these Governments under such extraordinary circumstances. No communication in this sense has been made to us. Sardinia consequently found herself *de jure et de facto* in a state of war with States that had become integral parts of Austria's military system.

The Governments of Modena and Parma could not even find a pretext in the ignorance of Sardinia's intentions; for since 1848 we have incessantly protested against stipulations constituting a flagrant violation of European treaties, and a permanent danger against the security of our frontiers. The Austrian invasion, which had been effected by borrowing the territory of Piacenza, has only too well proved the correctness of our anticipations.

The Duke of MODENA, as Archduke of Austria, shared in the antipathy of his family to Piedmont; his heart, like his crown, was abroad; he ought to follow the destiny of the power to which he had rendered his State a vassal.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Parma, was not in the same category; her birth, the personal qualities that honor her, inspired a most sincere interest; her Government should have followed a worthier line of conduct more in conformity with its international duties. The cabinet of Parma was unfortunately dragged to the descent where it slipped and fell; it did not desire to quit the position it had voluntarily accepted relatively to Austria. It was on the territory of Parma that the invasion of Piedmont was prepared; it was from there that the imperial troops set out to invade our Provinces. Piacenza had become the basis of Count GYULAI's offensive operations.

It has been said that a European treaty had conferred on Austria the right of keeping a garrison in that town. We do not dispute the fact; but this military servitude had only a defensive object, as is stated expressly in the treaty to which allusion is made, and the signing powers took care to declare that all the legal rights of the territorial sovereign were reserved. Now it was by a special and voluntary convention between Austria and Parma that the latter abdicated the rights most essential to sovereignty, by allowing the former entire freedom to extend her fortified works in Piacenza and to construct new ones, by promising full aid and assistance to the Austrian engineers, assigning to them workmen and supplying them with the necessary materials (7th art. of the treaty of March 14, 1822). Lastly, it was by a private treaty freely stipulated that the Sovereigns of Parma gave Austria the right of entering the territory of their States whenever she thought proper. Sardinia protested against the extension of the fortifications at Piacenza, which changed the nature and object of the occupation; she protested against the treaty of February, 1848.

Has the government of Parma declared that it was subjected to the law of the stronger? Has it at all events shown some regret at what was passing before its eyes? Everything was arranged at Piacenza for the invasion of the King's dominions; the *ultimatum* of Vienna arrived at Turin; the corps of the Austrian army were set in motion; they entered Piedmont. Voghera, Tortona, were occupied; Alessandria was threatened; our communications with Genoa were compromised; and the Cabinet of Parma remained silent; it cared nothing about the fate of a neighboring State with which it had been on friendly terms. It was only when the enemy's plans miscarried, and when, the allied armies of Piedmont and France having taken the offensive in their turn, the Austrians were on the eve of evacuating the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza, it was only then that they talked of neutrality and the wish to take military measures in concert with Sardinia respecting the districts of Parma and Piacenza. It was too late. The Cabinet of Parma for the rest had no right to make proposals of this nature. By the 4th article of the treaty of 1848, it was formally contracted to conclude no military arrangements whatever without Austria's consent.

These facts and these reasons, which it is necessary to cause to be thoroughly known and understood, explain the conduct of the King's Government. Whatever interest might be felt for the person of the Duchess of Parma, it could make no distinction between Parma and Modena. The neutrality of these Duchies was impossible *de jure et de facto*; they could but share the fate of the power to which they had spontaneously confided their destinies.

His Majesty's legation will conform its language to the preceding considerations.

I embrace this opportunity of renewing to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Advices have also been received from Ancona to the 30th June. Gen. CALTERMATTEN had taken command of the town, and declared it in a state of siege. A general disarming of the citizens had been ordered.

An address of the Sardinian Admiral to the people of Messina had been issued.

Letters from Messina, 24th June, speak of the welcome given to four French frigates on their way to Venice by the townspeople in spite of the police and authorities.

Le Nord says that a solemn funeral service for the late FERDINAND (so signal a benefactor of the city,) was celebrated in the Cathedral; but some evil-minded folks in the most doleful part of the performance contrived to ignite a bomb (*bomba*,) which exploded in the midst of the sanctuary, and a terrific rush to all the door-ways was accompanied by shrieks and fainting fits and general confusion. The culprit has not been detected.

A letter from Milan, of the 25th ult., gives some details of the movement which had taken place in that city against the Jesuits:

The evening before last the people of Milan made a threatening demonstration against the Jesuits, who, after having been kept away from the city by Mgr. AISRUCH, a German Archbishop, were recalled in 1852, and protected by an Italian one, Mgr. ROMILLI, who recently died. The people were much irritated against the body, whom public rumor accused of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria; and they would, in their fury, have broken open the doors of the convent, but for the intervention of some Piedmontese carbineers, French gendarmes, and the national guards. A search of their house was, however, ordered, and there is reason to believe that papers of a compromising character were found there, since on the following day a decree was issued, expelling them from the country. This decree is, moreover, in conformity with the laws of Piedmont, from which country the Jesuits and the *Dames du Sacré Cœur* were ordered away in 1848. On that very day the convent of the Jesuits was empty, but in the middle of the night a national guard, who was posted at some distance from the house, saw one of the fathers, dressed in plain clothes, go to the door and put a key into the lock to open it. The national guard asked him what he was doing there, when the answer was, "I am entering my house." "What are you going to do there?" asked the other. The father replied that he was going to say mass; but the national guard thought the most prudent plan was to put the key into his own pocket and walk the priest off to the questure. It is thought that several of the other members of the body have doffed their Jesuit dress, and are concealed in Milan.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 2nd inst. Prince Ollojano has been dispatched to the Court of St. James' on a reciprocal mission to that of Mr. Elliott to the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 2nd inst. The *Giornale di Roma* protests against the reports published of the massacre at Perugia, and promises a detailed account of what has really happened there.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

TRIESTE, Tuesday, July 5.

Advices have been received from Corfu to the 28th ult.

The screw-liner *Marlborough*, four sailing ships of the line, and one aviso steamer, originally bound for Athens, on receipt of important dispatches, last week, took another direction.

The frigate *Euryalus*, having on board Prince ALFRED, has also been ordered to proceed on its way with all speed.

The Russian steam service between Odessa and Trieste has been discontinued.

THE ACTUAL POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia, it is said, has given tranquillising assurances to the French Government. It was necessary to do something to calm the effervescence in Germany, but the advance of an army to the Rhine is not meant as a menace to France. Propositions are also said to be in contemplation, when the proper time comes, with a view to the settlement of the Italian question in England. Prussia and Russia will take the initiative.

The *Invalid Russe* discusses the possible complications of the war. Prussia says it has called out an army of 300,000 men, which will be reinforced by a Federal contingent of 150,000 men, and it is with such an enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France, and to hasten the conclusion of a peace, but such an armed mediation constitutes a kind of ultimatum. Is not France entitled to reply that the conditions of peace ought to be proposed by all the great Powers conjointly, not by Prussia alone, and that such an armed mediation made by a single Power is equivalent to a declaration of war; but when, to maintain the Austrian possessions in Italy, a German army of a million men shall be put in motion to attack France, can the Palmerston Government remain indifferent spectators of a new Confederation. The English Ministry will most certainly not allow the new war to begin without first exhausting all the practices of persuasion.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Wednesday, July 6.

It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia in the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet on the 4th instant were the following:

1. The junction of the Ninth and Eleventh *Corps d'armée* to the Prussian army.
2. The appointment of the command in chief to the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian *corps d'armée*.
3. The placing of all reserve contingents in readiness to march.

The correspondent of the *Times* says it is now pretty clearly understood that Prussia intends to act solely on the defensive.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Minister of War and Marshal PELISSIER have had another conference, for the purpose of concerting measures for the complete organization of the army of the East. An Eighth Division is in course of organization at Lyons, to reinforce the army of Italy."

A telegram from Trieste, dated July 7, says: "Advices from Naples of the 28th ultimo announce that legal proceedings have been taken against a secret political society at Messina, and several arrests have been made."

It is stated that naval preparations were never more actively carried on than at present, both at Toulon and Brest.

Another Division of the army of Lyons was under orders for Italy.

Commercial confidence had been favorably influenced in France by the events at the seat of war, as the chances of the war becoming general were considered to be diminished.

The First Division of Infantry of the army of Lyons has received the route for Italy. Numerous detachments are going off every day from various parts of France to fill up the vacancies made in the ranks at Magenta and Solferino. The soldiers who are not drafted for the war envy the lot of their comrades who are going. It is said that no less than twenty non-commissioned officers of one battalion of rifles volunteered to tear off their stripes in order to be admitted as privates in a new regiment of Zouaves destined for Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, referring to the *General Admiral*, says: "She seems to have outrun the mail; for on the 30th of June this Americo-Russian craft entered the harbor of Cherbourg. It is a truly magnificent war-ship of 6,000 tons and 90 guns, though called a "frigate," She 325 feet long, 55 broad. Her screw is all of bronze, weight 13 ton. She has six boilers and 58 furnaces.

(Correspondence of the London News.)

PARIS, Monday Evening, July 4.

The evening papers are nearly filled with the long and interesting reports of the commanders of *corps d'armée* at the battle of Solferino, and contain no news. It is reported from Milan that a smart encounter has taken place at Villafranca between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter too 600 prisoners, among whom were several staff officers. A despatch, dated July 2, (not yet inserted in the *Moniteur*,) has been received from head quarters, stating that at 7 in the morning of Saturday the Emperor left Volta, crossed the Mincio, and established his head-quarters at Valleggio, which is not more than four leagues distant from Peschiera. The Austrian advanced posts were but at a very short distance from Villafranca, which was occupied by Marshal NIEL. In the present disorganised and discouraged state of the Austrian army, it was doubted in the camp whether they would offer battle. The information collected as the French army advances confirms the accounts of the extraordinary exasperation of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH when he retired from the field of Solferino. The French say that the Austrians were so panic-stricken at the end of the day that they replied by threats to the attempts of their officers to rally them.

There prevailed at the Bourse to-day a very strong impression, the ground of which it is impossible to state, that the war is drawing to a close. The expected news that the Diet of Frankfort on Saturday voted the Prussian propositions for establishing a federal army on the Rhine, produced no effect whatever. There was not a great deal of business done, but quotations were very firm all day. The Rente rose 45c., both for cash and account, closing at 63f 80c. Mobilier rose 15f. The Orleans Railway which has lately been the favorite line, rose 22f 50c.; Northern and Eastern, 7f. 50c. each; Lyons, 6f. 25c.; and Western, 5f.; Southern closed without variation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, the Endowed Schools Bill was under discussion, and the second reading was carried upon division by a vote of 21 to 192.

The Alma steamer, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which has been wrecked on her voyage from Calcutta, was a new vessel of 2,164 tons and her loss will fall on the Company, who are their own insurers. She is believed to have had a large quantity of silk in her cargo, but if this is speedily recovered and treated in a proper manner it may still be worth 75 per cent. of its original value.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Chronicle.

It will, we are sure, give pleasure to every person who desires to see the consummation of this great work by the original movers in it, to know that it has at last been taken up by men whose mature judgment and great public responsibility must infallibly lead it to success.

We are authentically informed that Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, C. E., M. P., Professor WHEATSTONE, F. R. S., and Professor THOMSON, L. L. D, in connection with Mr. C. F. VARLEY (the managing electrician of the Electric Telegraph Company, of Lothbury, and now the consulting electrician to the Atlantic Company,) have agreed to form a Committee to advise with the directors and to decide for them with the aid of such other scientific men as the Board may think proper to call in as to all the details of the next cable, and as to the form of its external covering, internal conductor, and extent of insulation. When these details are determined on, and the cable most suited for Atlantic depths shall have been settled by means of the valuable data placed at the Board's disposal from the archives of the Company, experiments as to submersion will take place, and any points not exactly cleared up at the present moment will be most carefully decided by appeals to actual experiment.

The great point upon which hung all the heaviest weight of indecision as to the possibility of this enterprise has been decided favorably. The cable has been laid, messages have passed day by day for a month between England and America. Regiments have been retained in Halifax and Montreal after orders had been sent for their return to England—the *Europa's* collision was announced to anxious men and women anticipating her arrival—the news of China's submission was heard in New-York within nine hours after England had received it. These are now facts—which in August, 1857, would have been dissipated as wild scientific dreams.

Every hour after the demonstration of such knowledge, which is wasted by the absence of its enjoyment in a practical form, is, in the present concentrated state of our system of existence, a robbery of so much knowledge, so much human intercourse, and so much chance of permanent peace and commercial grandeur from the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon confraternity.

This waste, however, would not seem likely to occur after the fact announced by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which we are glad to notice as a great feature in its development—we mean the offer which they appear to have received from contractors, not only to make and lay the cable, but to work it after it has been laid at a risk to themselves, which a year ago would have been thought a mad undertaking, but which we are now informed is likely to meet with severe competition.

TURKEY.

The attempt to bring about an insurrection in the Turkish provinces is said to have proved a failure. The disturbances in Servia and Montengro had assumed a far less formidable aspect.

The Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Thursday, July 7.

From the Daily News Article, July 7.

The funds were dull, and closed at a reduction of ⅛. Certain effect was produced by Lord LYNDHURST's speech, which seems also to have caused a decline on the Paris Bourse at the commencement of business. In the other markets considerable business continues to prevail, notwithstanding the languor of business. There was a good demand for money to-day, and the business at the Bank was to a moderate extent, although good bills were discounted in the open market as low as 2½ ℔ cent. There were no gold transactions at the Bank to-day.

The London and Northwestern Railway traffic returns show this week an increase of £3,591; Great Northern, an increase of £2,368; Great Western an increase of £3,982; London and Southwestern, an increase of £4,922.

From the Times City Article, July 7.

The debate of last evening on the national defences, coupled with the general tenor of foreign accounts, especially as regards the naval movements in the Mediterranean and Adriatic caused the funds to open with a slight reaction. On the Amsterdam Bourse, to-day, there has been a further fall of 3 ℔ cent. in the Austrian stocks. They opened yesterday at 43½, and to-day at 40½. The total decline since Monday is 4¾ ℔ cent.

The feeling of anxiety and gloom is announced to have increased to-day in all the German cities.

It is reported that the various Ocean Mail Steam Companies are ordered to prepare for the change in the contracts, which stipulates that they shall carry armaments, being put in force. The vessels are directed to take heavy guns, and the notice is said to have therefore met with some remonstrance.

A numerous deputation waited on Lord PALMERSTON to-day, to recommend Milford as the port of departure for the new steam-vessel service to Australia, *via* Panama.

The cargo of the *Alma*, wrecked in the Red Sea, includes 1,500 bales of silk, and is estimated at £200,000. One-half of this loss on the cargo will fall on Lloyds.

London Dock Stock was purchased to-day at 61½,—the market having been seriously depressed since the meeting and reduction of three per cent. per annum—the price at the beginning of the year, when the dividend was reduced to four per cent., was 91, and in preceding December it was 101.

The *Times* City Article says there has again been a fair demand at the Bank for Discount, but as the payments of the dividends will commence to-morrow, there is an anticipation in some quarters that the rate will be lowered to-morrow to 2½ ℔ cent. The expectation is general that in any case this step will not be deferred beyond the ensuing court day.

The railway market is again very dull; business been almost at a stand.

LONDON, Thursday, July 7—1 P. M.

Consols for money and account, 93⅞; new Threes, 93¾@94.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 7.

Cotton market quiet, at yesterday's advance. Sales probably about 7,000 bales or more. Imports, 7,141 bales; previously this week, 31,586 bales.

The Shipping in the Port of New York—Seamen's Wages—Naval Enlistments, etc.

The number of vessels at present reported in this port is thirty-four steamers, one hundred and thirty-eight ships, one hundred and eleven barks, one hundred and twenty brigs, and one hundred and eighty-eight schooners—total 591. The number of steamers is somewhat beyond the usual average, the present season being favorable for repairs, and quite a large number are temporarily detained here for that purpose. The ships at present in port number among them some of the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat,—such as the *Great Republic*, ships *Chancellor*, *Thornton*, and others. The *Tornado*, Capt. MUMFORD, a famous clipper, originally intended for the California trade, not finding that business as profitable as was expected, has gone to St. John, N. B., to load with deals for England. At the present depressed state of our commerce the latter trade seems to afford the only opening for our ships. Besides these, some of the regular packets are loading slowly, while other ships, barks, brigs and schooners are either taken up for European or coastwise freights at low rates, or are undergoing repairs at our wharves and at the various ship yards, in anticipation of the Fall trade in cotton and other products which generally afford employment at this season. One good tobacco freight has just been obtained, to load from a Southern port for Marseilles, by the ship *James Guthrie*. We hear of no other engagements in this direction. On account of the large number of vessels in port the supply of seamen is unusually large, while, notwithstanding this, seamen's wages, which, like other departments of labor, should be regulated by the supply, are unusually high for the season of the year. This is owing to a combination among the boarding-house keepers, who have, during the last five or sixth months, "regulated" the wages of seamen out of the port. For instance, in their published programme they fix the standard of wages to London, Liverpool, and other ports in Great Britain, and to Havre, at $18 per month; to ports in Holland and Germany, at $16 per month; to the Mediterranean ports, $14 per month, and the same to ports in South America; to the East Indies, $12 per month, (two months' advance,) and to the West Indies, $15, and one month's advance; to California, $12, two months advance; and coastwise wages, at $18 per month, and $9 advance.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that advance wages, to which the sailor landlords have so strict an eye, is a paramount consideration to the wages themselves, as it is out of this he pays himself for the old scores which Jack has run up while staying ashore. So abundant has been the supply of seamen for the Navy, the United States Rendezvous has been temporarily closed here for several weeks. Constant applications are being made, however, for chances to ship, owing to the depression in the mercantile marine, and the superior inducements offered to able seamen in the naval service. This state of things is in agreeable contrast to that which exists in Great Britain at the present time, where the difficulty of procuring the requisite complement of seamen to man their Navy has been made the subject of a special notice by the Lords of the Admiralty, and this deficiency exists despite the offer of a bounty of ten pounds sterling for each man. Some ten years ago the apprenticeship laws which required each ship to carry a given number of boys according to tonnage, was suspended. The deterioration in seamen is referred, in part to this circumstance, and also to the fact that English seamen prefer the American to their own service, and many of them are found on board of our ships.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.—The Annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Academy of the Visitation, in Johnson-street, took place on Thursday last. The Academy is under the care of the Sisters of the Visitation, a religious society attached to the Roman Catholic Church, and is in a prosperous condition. The exercises, in addition to the distribution, consisted of music, and an address by Bishop LOUGHLIN, who also gave the prizes to the children. The presents were quite numerous and costly, consisting of richly bound books, albums, boquets, dolls and baskets of candy. The premiums were awarded to those young ladies who were foremost in Christian doctrine; in grammar, rhetoric, prose and poetic compositions; in arithmetic, algebra and bookkeeping; in sacred history, astronomy, botany, writing, needlework, French, music, drawing, painting, and various other accomplishments, as well as for general good conduct. Some of the young ladies carried away prizes in almost every branch. There was a great deal of pleasure in seeing some of those among the youngest in the Academy carry away their prizes. Several of the children who obtained prizes did not appear to be more than three, or at most, four years old. Among these little AGNES PEPPER received a large basket of flowers for the manner in which she recited a piece entitled "The Bird's Nest;" and a sweet little child called KATIE KEMPSTON, for amiability, politeness, and general promise of excellence, received an expensive doll, which, in point of size and tastefulness of ornamentation, might have been mistaken for one of the pupils. The prizes were delivered in the following order:

Those excelling in Christian Doctrine—Misses Mary O'Brien, Mary F. Sullivan, Sarah Franks, Mary Marlow, Mary A. O'Donnell, Annie Ryon, Catharine Sullivan, Margaret Bellingham, Margaret Murphy, Rosa Bourdette, Caroline Williams, Virginia Clarke, Annie Yates, Elizabeth Albrecht, Mary Julia Morris, Margaret Martinhoff, Catherine O'Brien, Mary M. O'Reilly, Margaret Maybury, Emily McNally, Susan Brestin, Mary Jane Scott, Mary E. Pepper, Rosa Dooley, Agnes Harvey, Catharine Harvey, Margaret Lynan, Annie Buckley, Margaret McCabe, Emma Olney, Seraphina Sweaney, Elizabeth Skelly, Antonis Magus, Katie Kempston, and Agnes Pepper.

Those excelling in Grammar, Rhetoric, Prose and Poetic Compositions—Misses Mary F. Sullivan, Mary O'Brien, Sarah Franks, Mary F. Sullivan, Mary O'Brien, Mary Molow, Mary A. O'Donnell, Annie Mulligan, Mary Olney, Annie Ryon, Catherine Sullivan, Margaret Bellingham Margaret Murphy, Annie Yates, Rosa Bourdette, Virginia Clarke, Caroline Williams, Sophia McKay, Elizabeth Albrecht, Mary Ann Skelly, Maria Johnson, Margaret Maybury, Mary Julia Morris, Mary M. O'Reilly, Marvine Russell, Mary Jane Scott, Susan Breslin, Emily McNally, Mary Keely, Mary E. Pepper, Agnes Harvey, Mary E. Collins, Catharine Harvey, Rosa Dooly, Margaret Lynan, Margaret McCabe, Emma Olney, *Minnie Harvey, Maria Konvalinka, Agnes Mulligan, Amelia Leavitt and Ella Kempston.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Book-Keeping.—Misses Sarah Franks, Mary F. Sullivan, Mary Molow, Annie Mulligan, Mary A. Olney, Mary A. O'Donnell, Rosa Murray, Mary F. Kenny, Caroline Williams, Virginia Clarke, Rosa Bourdette, Mary Agnes Dougherty, Mary A. Skelly, Marvine Russell, Maria Johnson, Margaret Maybury, Mary Julia Morris, Susan Breslin, Mary E. Pepper, Mary Jane Scott, Mary Keely, Emily McNally, Catharine Skelly, Catharine Harvey, Agnes Harvey, Frances O'Donahue, Mary McCabe, Mary E Collins, Emma Olney, Margaret McCabe, Mary A. Dillon, Elizabeth Skelly.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Sacred and Profane History, Biography, Botany, Chemistry and Philosophy.—Misses Mary F. Sullivan, Mary O'Brien, Sarah Franks, Mary Molow, Mary A. O'Donnell, Annie Ryan, Margaret Sweaney, Catharine Sullivan, Caroline Williams, Sophia McKay, Rosa Bourdette, Virginia Clarke, Mary F. Kenny, Elizabeth Albrecht, Mary J. Morris, Margaret Maybury, Catherine O'Brien, Marvine Russell, Margaret Martinhoff, Emily McNally, Mary E. Pepper, Ann E. Shanley, Margaret Riggins, Catharine Harvey, Frances O'Donnell, Mary E. Collins, Agnes Harvey, Margaret Lynan, Rosa Dooley, Irene Tompkins, Emma Olney, Julia Sullivan, Elizabeth Skelly, Minnie Harvey, Agnes Mulligan.

Writing, Plain and Fancy Needlework—Misses Mary O'Brien, Mary Sullivan, Sarah Franks, Mary Malow, Mary A. O'Donnell, Mary A. Olney, Annie Mulligan, Margaret Murphy, Annie Ryon, Margaret Bellingham, Margaret Sweaney, Annie Yates, Mary Early, Virginia Clarke, Mary A. Dougherty, Caroline Williams, Mary A. Skelly, Margaret Maybury, Eliza King, Annie Lynan, Mary M. O'Reilly, Catharine O'Brien, Mary J. Morris, Marvine Russell, Susan Breslin, Mary J. Scott, Ann E. Shanley, Margaret Riggins, Rosa Dooley, Margaret Campbell, Mary McCabe, Francis O'Donohue, Catharine Harvey, Agnes Harvey, Sarah Keely, Annie Buckley, Margaret Lynan, Margaret McKabe, Emma Olney, Julia Sullivan, Maria Konvalinka, Susan Sweaney, Ellen Buckley, Ella Kempston, Agnes Mulligan.

Flower-making—Miss Mary O'Brien.

French, Music, Drawing and Painting—Misses Mary O'Brien, Catherine Sullivan, Mary F. Sullivan, Sarah Franks, Caroline Gerard, Mary Molow, Margaret Bellingham, Ann E. Shanley, Rosa Bourdette, Marvine Russell, Annie Lynan.

Spanish—Miss F. Sullivan.

Italian—Miss Mary Olney.

Latin—Miss Marvine Russell.

Drawing and Painting—Misses Mary Molow, Margaret Sweaney, Caroline Gerard, Mary A. Dougherty, Maria Johnson, Mary McCabe, Margaret McCabe, Mary Morris.

Grecian Painting—Misses Annie Mulligan, Mary Olney, Margaret Sweaney, Catherine Sullivan, Mary F. Sullivan, Mary Molow, Sarah Franks, Mary A. Olney, Mary A. Dougherty, Mary Matilda O'Reilly, Rosa Murray, Margaret Riggin, Maria O'Brien, Maria Johnson, Virginia Clarke, Margaret Bellingham, Mary Early, Catherine O'Brien, Mary Keeley, Sarah Keeley, Margaret Lynan, Annie Lynan, Seraphine Sweaney, Catherine Harvey, Agnes Harvey, Mary E. Pepper.

Vocal Music.—Misses Mary Olney, Mary Molow, Sarah Franks, Annie Yates, Elizabeth Albrecht, Catharine Molow, Mary A. Dougherty, Mary F. Kenny, Annie Molow, Mary M. O'Reilly, Mary Keeley, Mary J. Morris, Catharine Harvey, Mary McCabe, Seraphina Sweaney, Sarah Keeley, Agnes Mulligan, Amelia Leavitt.

The following having but lately entered, were rewarded for their application and improvement: Misses Maria O'Brien, Catharine Molow, Annie Molow, Catharine Delmar, Margaret Gilbert, Martha Dougherty, Catharine Lamb, Elise Ramee, Rosanna Hafferty, Elizabeth Niland, Emma Johnson and Mary Jane O'Brien.

Domestic Economy.—Misses Margaret Mabury and Marvine Russell.

Punctual Attendance.—Misses Rosa Murray, Virginia Clarke, Mary McCabe, Margaret McCabe and Mary A. Dillon.

For their Industry in Sewing for the Poor—Misses Jane McCarthy, Rosa Murray, Virginia Clarke, Mary Ann Skelly, Irene Tompkins and Amelia Leavitt.

The first honors of the Academy for uniform excellence of conduct were conferred on Miss Sarah Franks.

The second honors in the same circle were conferred on Misses Mary Frances Sullivan, Mary O'Brien, Mary Molow, Annie Yates and Rosa Dooley.

The first honors of the Academy in the junior circle, for uniform excellence of conduct, were conferred on Miss Katie Harvie.

The second honors in the same circle were conferred on Misses Mary E. Pepper, Margaret Campbell and Mary A. Dillon.

The following little Misses received rewards for being amiable, polite and good little children: Misses Julia Sullivan, Agnes Pepper and Katie Kempston.

The exercises were closed with a few appropriate parting words from the Bishop.

THE COMMON COUNCIL—THE WATER RENT.—The Aldermen held a final meeting last evening, to close up unfinished business before the Summer vacation. A larger portion of the session was occupied in debate; but, notwithstanding this, considerable business was transacted. The Water Commissioners received a passing notice. Alderman DAYTON presented the following:—

Whereas, The Water Commissioners have commenced collecting water rents, without the same being established by ordinance of the Common Council, as directed by law, therefore,

Resolved, That the subject of water rent and the laws passed for the supply of the city of Brooklyn with water, and the acts passed in reference to sewerage, be referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage, with power to take such action as shall protect the rights of tax-payers of the city, and report the same to this Board.

The mover urged the adoption of the above resolution at some length. Other members thought that the Water Commissioners were proceeding legally. Alderman DOUGLAS finally obtained the floor, and offered the following amendment:

Whereas, The Water Works of the City of Brooklyn have been contracted for at $4,200,000; and,

Whereas, The Croton Water Works cost nearly $20,000,000; and

Whereas, The act of the Legislature of April 16, 1859, gives the Water Board power to collect water rents at the same rates as now charged by the Croton Water Board (with its high cost) until changed by ordinance of this Common Council. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Water Board Commissioners be and they are hereby requested to comply with the law and furnish to this Board the scale of rents which are in their judgment necessary to be charged; and be it therefore,

Resolved, That the water rents of the Croton Water Board should be reduced by at least 30 per cent. to make the same equitable and just to our tax payers and residents.

This was accepted, as a part of the original resolution, by the mover.

The preamble and resolution were finally adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Alderman Cashow, McNamee, Furey, Franks, Green, Douglass, Dayton, Hogan, Smith, Kalbfleisch, Jenkins—11.

NAYS—Alderman Taylor, Van Brunt, Strong, Scholes, Manger, Perry, Walter.

A communication was received from E. B. Litchfield, with petition signed by a majority of owners on Atlantic-street, in favor of closing the Tunnel, and the Counsellor was directed to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of three Commissioners to assess the expense.

A petition to compel the Railroad Company to reduce fare on Hamilton-avenue route to passengers coming from Court-street cars, was presented and referred to the Railroad Committee.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be held on the first Monday in September.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German, named Henry Futer, residing at No. 422 Columbia street, attempted to take his own life on Sunday night last, by shooting himself with a pistol. The ball entered his right breast, inflicting a serious but not necessarily a mortal wound. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment. Family difficulties are given as the cause of the act.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. GODFREY and her daughter, 6 years old, residing at the corner of Garrison and Front streets, were shockingly burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which they were using to kindle a fire. Their injuries are of such a character that it is hardly possible for them to recover.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named MICHAEL BOYLE was on Sunday night knocked down on Park-avenue, near Canton-street, by a gang of ruffians, and robbed of a small sum of money. One of his assailants named DANIEL KINNEY, was arrested yesterday by Officer WHITE of the Second Precinct, and committed to answer.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 136 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, 23 of which were by cholera infantum, and 13 by convulsions.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH—ROBERTS OF ENGLAND, AND PHELAN OF AMERICA.—A gentleman at present here from Dublin has arranged, by authority, a billiard match between Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, of Liverpool, the champion player of Great Britain and Ireland, and MICHAEL PHELAN, who has thus far proved himself to be the best player in this country. Mr. PHELAN accordingly signed the necessary proposition on Monday, and it will be immediately forwarded to Mr. ROBERTS, who will, no doubt, accept. The parties, in order that neither can get the advantage of the other in their national games, will play the French carom game, which is the most scientific of the three. The sum played for will not be less than $5,000, and not more than $10,000, a side. The match will probably come off about the 27th November.—*Spirit of the Times.*

[Advertisement.]

The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well-balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers. Constitutions thus impared come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW's experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The greatest event in the history of America is only celebrated once a year; but KNOX, the popular Hatter, is celebrated every day for the production of the newest, most graceful and elegant Hats in the City. His store, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is the centre of attraction, and is immediately sought by all strangers. No wonder, KNOX's fame is universal.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S Old London Dock Gin, for nervousness, gravel, dropsy, female complaints, &c., for sale by all prominent druggists.

A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, contusions, have no terrors for those who possess HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, and know its properties. In all internal diseases rely on the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	July 19	Quebec	Glasgow.
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
Adelaide	July 21	New-York	Galway.
Hungarian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.
Arago	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.
Great Britain	July 28	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	July 2	Glasgow	New-York
Ariel	July 6	Southa'n	New-York
Africa	July 9	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 12	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	July 16	Liverpool	Boston.
John Bell	July 16	Glasgow	Quebec.
Hammonia	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Quaker City	July 30	New-York	Havana.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Star of the West	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool—Miss O'Sullivan, G. Langley, R. Albury, W. Plummer, S. Robinson, G. Small, C. H. Curtis, S. Hassell, G. Moore, M. Levey, G. Gorden, S. Rhea, R. Nash, E. Boyde, S. Parker Lyle, W. Goodall, W. Turner, S. Mane, G. Hart, Mrs. Morley, Mr. Brown, lady and servant, Mr. Tillere and lady, G. Knight, S. Gadvey, Mr. Wutlebury, Mr. Allen and party, Mr. Sitlery, lady, child and servant, Mr. Stoddart, lady, 2 children and servant. Mr. Tileston Fanillow, Mr. Burk and lady, A. Maner, F. Bounean de Santos and lady, Mr. Gomer and child, Lewis A. Jacobs, Miss Meyer, Miss M. Stokes, Gen. Tom Thumb, Mr. Wells, S. Milan lady and daughter, Messrs. A. and S. Ayres, Mrs. Joyce and infant, A. B. White, Capt Coley, Mrs. Brown, Miss A. Carter, Miss G. Goodwin, E. D. Hall, Mr. Pitcarn, R. Crooks, C. H. Soar and lady, G. Heath, W. Parr, R. Lawson, Mr. Massone and son, Misses M. and E. Fisher, Mr. E. and Miss P. Smethurst. Mme. Rodreguez, L. Price and lady, S. Colgate, Dr. W. Tucker and lady, Dr. H. Noyes, C. Cook Ferguson, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Carren, H. W. Daly, Miss Daly, Alex. Munn, and 282 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—H. W. Forbush, John Knox and lady, M. G. Odell, P. G. Squires, Miss M. Baesse, J. C. Rulon, E. R. Bledsoe, G. Gibson, John Conner, Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Hunton, A. Hunton, J. R. Branch and lady, Jas. Crowley, R. F. Fallen, John Welsh, Miss Calhoun, Miss E. G. Lowell, Miss Perry, Wm. Lowell, P. G. Warden, John Lockner, Thos. Norton, W. T. Luther, Saml. Luce, E. C. Howe, W. H. Webb, J. Sampson, J. R. Bordwell, J. Westcott, H. C. Wilson, M. Dayton, C. F. Float, C. Hannahan, Mr. Blank, Mr. Robinson, J. Cockroft, C. S. Langdon, P. P. Parker, Miss Robinson, Miss Kennedy, Miss Paul, J. Milbrain, H. J. Davids, and 16 in the steerage.

In bark Linda Stewart, from St. Jago, Cuba—Thomas Harris, John Ambler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon rises.... 9 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 13 | Gov. Island.11 02 | Hell Gate.. 12 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Grenada, Harrison, Havana, M. O. Roberts. Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins. Ships Orient. Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Volga, Holm. Boston, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Bark Tonquin, Batchelder, Matanzas, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Isabella Jewett, Reed, Boston, J. E. Ward; Pollux, Seebusen, Richmond, Schlessinger & Andressen; Krown Prinds Carl, (Norw.,) Brekke, Cette, Holmboe & Hoadley; Denmark, Staples, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; British Lion, (Br.,) O'Brien, Quebec, B. Leary; Renshaw, Pierce, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. Lowell, Steel, Philadelphia, Simpson, Mayhew & Co.; Alpha, Holmes, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners W. Jones, Jones, Salem, Simson & Mayhew; Alexander M., Christie, Newark, Brett, Son & Co.; A. Bradshaw, Fish, Turk's Island, Post & Small; Mist, Disosway, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; S. Allen, Sears, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, Petrie, Liverpool July 6, and Queenstown July 7, with mdse. and 340 passengers to S. G. Dale. 7th inst., saw City of Manchester entering Cork harbor. 17th inst., lat. 50 37, lon. 67 57, passed steamship Bavaria, hence for Bremen. Same time, saw Norwegian ship Readires, from Oporto for New-York. At 4 P. M. 17th, passed steamship Vanderbilt, hence for Southampton and Havre. 5 P. M., same day, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Barbados, via Long Island Sound, 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. On the outward passage, spoke brig Triad, of Newport, for Barbados, all well.

Bark Linda Stewart, White, St. Jago, Cuba, July 3, with tobacco, &c., to Jonathan Thompson.

Brig Birchard and Torry, (of Harrington,) Cole, Machias 6 ds., with spars to J. P. Snow.

Brig Sir Colin, (Br.,) Kay, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Forest State, Stowers, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. N. Clifford, Shute, Belfast, Me., 14 ds., with lath to master.

Schr. Cygnet, (Br.,) Barnes, Sackville, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Israel L. Snow, Conery, Rockland 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland 7 ds., stone.

Schr. Northern Light, Mills, Vinalhaven 9 ds., stone.

Schr. Perine, Cale, Elizabethport, coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Helen Mar, Jones, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Sloop Translation, Hawkins, Providence, in ballast.

Sloop President, Gates, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. S. K. Hart, Lawry, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Israel L. Snow, Corry, Rockland 4 ds., stone.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Ships Tornado, for St. John, N. B.; American Union, for do.; Sardinia, for St. George, N. B.; Rappahannock, for Metis. Bark Pentucket, Toza, and others.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 18—Arr. brig Marietta, from Demerara June 30. Left brigs Rambler and Aeronaut, from New-York. Sld. 30th, brig G. A. Lee, for New-York, via Turk's Island.

BOSTON, July 18—Arr. Sweedish bark Solide, Taulsen, Gottenburg.

SANDY HOOK, July 18, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Two ships in tow going out past the Hook. Wind fresh from S.; weather hazy.

Miscellaneous.

Supplement No. 3, for July 15, 1859, of the American Lloyds has been issued. This work appears to be gaining rapid circulation, and from their full and accurate reports of American and foreign shipping, the publishers (Messrs. E. and G. W. Blunt) are making their Register an important book of reference.

Spoken, &c.

Vermont—herm. brig, of and from Wilmington, for Cardenas, 8 ds. out, July 10, lat. 29 50, lon. 74 50.

Foreign Ports.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7—Arr. Lizzie Oakford, Callao; Elgin, Savannah.

At Barbados, July 4, bark Maraval, Griffin, to sail 6th,

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

Having attracted the attention, and convinced all intelligently-reasoning persons of the great value of the Graefenberg Family Remedies, further public arguments are almost superfluous. When Governors of States—Heads of Hospitals—leading Divines of all denominations—Judges and Senators and public journals alike bear testimony to the value of a system, which indeed proves itself of vital importance by its uniform good results, further testimony is but repetition.

Still, having challenged the medical profession, in all courtesy, to a candid argument, and having publicly risked the reputation of a life upon the truth of his assertions, the Secretary and Consulting Physician of the Graefenberg Company is gratified in being able to offer evidence that the calm truth of his statements convinces the doubting, and elicit unqualified assent from enlightened Professors of medical science.

The assertions made by him were, briefly:

1. That the regular medical schools could not cure diseases with any certainty, especially CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF WOMEN, *of every kind*, CHRONIC and continued malignant and TORTURING COMPLAINTS, SPINAL DISEASE, the ordinary bilious and febrile diseases, and the diarrhœa and bowel complaints, so prevalent in this country.

2. That Homeopathy could not do it.

3. That the ordinary schools, including Water-cure, Galvanism and other new and fashionable "isms," could not do it.

4. And finally, *That the Graefenberg theory and practice COULD do it.*

The arguments and proofs then offered in support of all this need not be repeated. It is enough to say that they were convincing, and that the success of the Graefenberg treatment in restoring health is the best proof that it deserves all that is said of it. [☞ *This is not a foreign medical institution, as its name might imply, the title being selected because attractive to its founders. It is essentially American in every point, and enjoys the advantage of a State charter from the Legislature of New-York.*—Quotation from New-York Tribune.]

Within the present month an eminent Homœopathic author has admitted that his school could not cure disease, as the Graefenberg treatment can do it; and another eminent surgeon of the regular school, and the editor of the *Scalpel*, a leading medical journal, takes the same ground in regard to his brother professors and physicians in the following language: "Let every man consider how crushing it is to a noble and aspiring spirit, when he has received a diploma, obtained, perhaps, by the sacrifice of the necessary comforts of a parent's declining age, or a sister's means of support, to find the deadly and certain venom of a Medical Association meet him in every family in the City. Oh! it is a disgrace to manhood, honesty and humanity; it is only worthy of a society of pawn-brokers. *This* language is in reference to those who, like the secretary and physician of the Graefenberg Company, felt that he had too many brains and too much medical skill to plod along in the regular path where he knew he could *not* cure; and therefore deemed it his duty to himself and to his fellow men, after he had received his diploma, to associate himself with a medical Institution which can relieve the sufferings of humanity, and in which he can add his mite to the cure of disease and the advancement of medical science. What if by so doing he meets the reprobation of the *regular* medical association so graphically quoted. It matters not, for with the mighty aid of truth, he fights in a host, even if he has to meet them single handed. The distinguished editor continues: "We are often amazed, in conversation with medical men, to see what feeble intellects and sad results of their practice will yet suffice to retain for them the confidence of families, who, in other things exhibit a fair amount of sagacity. There are numbers of men in this very City, members of this powerful and authoritative Association, who physic and bleed children in scarlet fevers and measles, and such wretched specimens of surgeons in our public hospitals and charities, that the time has come for a change, and we claim the support of every honest man in our efforts to effect it." [*The lately published evidence of one of the head surgeons of Bellevue Hospital, in favor of the Graefenberg treatment, is strong proof that this change is going on satisfactorily.*]

In offering this article to the public, the Secretary of the Graefenberg Company wishes to say, as he has heretofore done, that he appeals to no passion nor prejudice; makes no vain boasts; throws out no impertinent challenges, and claims nothing for the Graefenberg Institution that is not borne out by strict truth. If any one, a medical man or otherwise, wishes to answer in candor and courtesy, he will gladly reply to their arguments in opposition to him. He desires no man, woman or child to believe a word he says that does not carry a conviction of truth to their minds. If he cannot stand upon the platform of truth, he cannot stand at all, no matter how he might otherwise be held up. If he has truth on his side, the Graefenberg treatment will last, as all true things in the providence of God *must* last, from one generation to another.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

All of the GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are prepared by a skillful physician, and may be relied upon in all cases for which they are recommended. They consist of eleven medicines, from which one may be selected adapted to the case.

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THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is offered as a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

☞ Especially where any of the following symptoms are noticed:

Irregularities—Weakness—Faintings—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—
Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—
Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—
Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—
Acid Stomach—
Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult Passing of Urine with Heat or Smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation in the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—
Red Face—Nervous Twitching—Starting—Constipation—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—
Numbness and Pains in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—
Pain in the Back.

The above symptoms are not usually met with in any one case, but they accompany local uterine difficulties, and show that the general system is sympathizing with and becoming debilitated by the local trouble. In all such cases an immediate resort to the remedy will restore health. All suppressions in young girls, and the cough and decline so commonly attending them in the yaung, are relieved quickly and surely by the Catholicon.

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☞ If medicines are not ordered, and an extended opinion is required, the letter must contain one dollar to insure reply.

☞ PERSONAL CONSULTATION MAY BE HELD WITH DR. BRIDGE AT THE CONSULTING ROOMS OF THE INSTITUTION, NO. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1. AND 3 TO 4.

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